

Europe: London, City & West End, Croydon, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Jersey
Dublin, Brussels, Antwerp, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Hamburg,
Australasia: Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth,
Christchurch
South East Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching,
U.S.A.: New York.

HOME NEWS

No state takeover of Caledonian and no promise on Hawker

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

A rejection last night of trade union demands for the nationalisation of the troubled independent British Caledonian airline brought a new dimension to the emerging dispute between the Government and its left-wing supporters.

At the same time, union representatives, who yesterday went to Whitehall to plead for a state takeover of the Hawker Siddeley aircraft group, have failed to win a firm promise that that enterprise will be quickly taken into public ownership.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, last night announced that, although there would be an immediate review of civil aviation policy, British Caledonian would not be nationalised. State ownership is being advocated by union officials angered by the financially troubled airline's decision to dismiss 850 employees and pull out of the North Atlantic air trade.

Meanwhile, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, ended the Government's silence in the developing troubles over the Hawker Siddeley aircraft group by pulling out from Monday from the state-backed scheme to build the HS 146, Britain's first new airliner for 13 years.

After seeing representatives of Hawker's shop stewards as well as the representatives of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, Mr Benn said that Hawker's decision on the HS146 contract was unilateral. He took

the unusual step of releasing the text of official correspondence with Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of Hawker and a fierce critic of Labour's nationalisation schemes. The letters show that the Government had been examining the project in the light of a Hawker recommendation made in July that new cost forecasts radically changed the prospects for commercial success.

In July Mr Benn told the company that on Hawker's own information the aircraft and engine were proceeding well and broadly supported marketing and sales forecasts made a year earlier.

He added that it would be "very surprising that a project going ahead to plan, as far as the department and ministers were concerned, up to the beginning of this month (July) should now be described as a project which would be a disaster" if it were to continue.

He pointed out that the HS146 was the only major new civil project then in process.

Clearly, no government could view its cancellation without serious concern if this country is to remain a leading aircraft manufacturer in the future to meet a world market which, whatever its short-term difficulties may be, is likely to continue to grow.

"Cancellation of a project of this magnitude, simply and adequately backed by a government launching contribution which allowed it to go forward, would be a very serious thing



Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, talking yesterday with Mr Jack Service (centre), secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, and Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff.

and would necessarily raise questions of the national interest. A letter from Mr Benn to Sir Arnold in August argued that the Government was not convinced by the company's arguments that continuing expenditure was no longer justified.

In his final letter, posted yesterday, Mr Benn told Sir Arnold that in view of the urgency created by the company's announcement, he was meeting unions to inform them fully of the situation.

Review of air policy, page 19
Hawker profits, page 21

Government assurance to left on state aid

By Our Political Staff

Labour left-wingers were assured yesterday that the Government has not yet completed its consideration of the proposal floated during the election by Mr Wilson for the establishment of some form of investment bank to provide money without strings attached to help companies with liquidity difficulties.

Mr Wilson and other members of the Cabinet have hinted that Mr Healey in his Budget on November 12 will introduce measures intended to ease cash flows in industry. These will involve changes in taxation and the method of collecting corporation tax, and Mrs Williams, Minister for Prices and Consumer Protection, has promised that the Government will reconsider the price code to see whether some concessions can be made to manufacturing and service industries in the calculation of price increases.

Mr Lever replies: Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and special adviser to the Prime Minister on financial and economic affairs, last night defended his proposal for a Government investment bank as necessary to prevent "startling bankruptcies".

Speaking in the BBC television programme *Newsday*, Mr Lever said that the bank would be a "new mechanism in the price control mechanism so that the private sector can work does mean some modest, inevitable increase in prices where this is necessary to avoid bankruptcies."

Mr Rees asks MPs to visit Maze jail

From a Staff Reporter

The Army shot dead a youth in the border town of Newry, co Down, yesterday; a car bomb blew up without warning in a Roman Catholic district of Belfast, injuring 12 people; two Roman Catholic workmen were wounded in an attempt to

A "loyalist" extremist group calling themselves the Protestant Action Force claimed responsibility for the car bomb and the shooting of the two Roman Catholic workmen in Belfast.

In the attack on the workmen, the younger, aged 27, was hit in the side and chest. He was seriously ill in hospital last night.

Mr Rees is obviously anxious to end the rumours about the Long Kesh rioting and to re-emphasize that it was convicted prisoners rather than detainees who set fire to the jail on Tuesday night. This will presumably be emphasised when the Northern Ireland and British politicians are shown the burnt out huts.

Mr Frank Maguire, Independent Nationalist MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, claimed yesterday that several prisoners at Crumlin Road jail, Belfast, had been seriously injured in rioting on Wednesday.

Loyalist prisoners at Long Kesh have demanded the restoration of food parcels and other privileges because, they say, they were not involved in the week's rioting. They too are threatening to burn their huts unless the Government listens to them.

Labour criticism: The Irish Government will come in for criticism this weekend when delegates at the annual conference in Galway of the Irish Labour Party, the minor of the two parties which form the coalition Administration in Dublin, call for an end to internment without trial in Ulster.

Dublin ministers have until now flatly refused to interfere with British policy in Northern Ireland, and Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, who is the coalition spokesman on the North, will defend the stand of the Government in the Fine Gael, arguing that any political intervention by the Republic can only make the situation worse.

About 150 of the 900 delegates to the conference are expected to demand that the Government should urge Mr Rees, the Northern Ireland Secretary, to State to end internment immediately and there may be demands, too, to abolish the Special Criminal Courts in Dublin. The Labour Party originally opposed the setting up of those courts in 1972.

Speed saves beaches after oil tanker spill

Quick action saved beaches from pollution after crude oil was spilled from the 250,000-ton tanker *Texas* Great Britain for three hours, the Milford Haven Conservancy Board said yesterday.

"Initially it looked as though it might become large-scale pollution, so we had about five spray-boats pumping detergent on the area straight away," a spokesman said. "The amount that escaped while being pumped ashore was about two tons."

"We are very particular about oil in Milford Haven, but I expect in places where they deal with thousands of tons of oil escaping, two tons would hardly be noticed."

A search of the haven had shown that no oil was left, he added.

Lady White, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, and president of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales, called for an inquiry.

She said it was "startling and horrifying" to find that oil could be escaping for three hours from a tanker belonging to one of the best known oil companies in the world in an area which was probably the best monitored in the United Kingdom, without being detected and stopped.

Oil had been seen near the tanker as she waited offshore, but the conservancy board said that she had been allowed to dock after an inspection at the harbour master's. The leak at the jetty was not connected with whatever had caused the earlier oil patches.

"There will have to be an inquiry, but a major valve failure seems likely," a spokesman added.

MP consents to decree

Mr Thomas Galbraith, aged 57, Conservative MP for Glasgow, Hillhead, and son and heir to Lord Strathclyde, consented to a decree granting to his wife, Simone, in the London divorce court yesterday. They had lived apart for more than two years.

The couple, married in 1936 have two sons, and a grown-up daughter.

Stalemate in Ford pay talks after 65 hours

By Our Labour Staff

Pay negotiations on behalf of 53,000 Ford car workers were still unresolved last night after 13 days and more than 65 hours of talks. It appears that another week must elapse before the company's £63.7m offer, the subject of much controversy during the general election campaign, can be put before the workforce for their vote.

As the talks resumed yesterday Ford's Halewood plant on Merseyside was at a standstill. A stoppage by 50 key workers over shift allocations caused some 4,000 lay-offs.

Two big stumbling blocks at the talks were a demand for special treatment for 8,000 assembly-line workers to remain that the company's pay offer removes their traditional pay differential over other production workers, and

an assertion from the union side that yesterday's 40p threshold payment resulting from the rise in the retail price index, should be added to Ford's global sum on offer.

Union leaders have offered to accept a two-year deal provided the company agrees to pay a special bonus to assembly-line workers to restore their differential. Ford fears such a concession would produce a flood of sectional pay claims from each of its 21 British plants.

Canal strike threat: Safety measures against possible flooding were taken by the British Waterways Board yesterday because of a threatened strike by manual workers on Monday.

The board said that in the interests of public safety, water levels in certain areas of England, Scotland and Wales would be lowered, flood gates and sluices closed and a limit put on the amount of water being fed into the system.

Council employee took bribes from bands

"It is an extremely serious matter for anyone employed by a local authority to even begin to think he is entitled to back-handers or dropouts," Judge John Streeter said at Malmesbury Crown Court yesterday.

He sentenced Cyril Joseph Isherwood, 40, of Duns Road, Northfleet, Kent, former £3,390-a-year entertainments manager for Gravesend Council, to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for two years. Mr Isherwood had pleaded guilty to 10 charges under the Public Bodies Corruption Act. He was ordered to pay £300 costs.

The figures mentioned in the charges ranged from £1 to £5, but Mr H. Dunn, for the prosecution, said these were specimen charges. The one case involved from January, 1970, to October, 1973, was £500.

Mr Dunn said part of Mr Isherwood's duties were to engage bands to play at public functions. He asked band leaders for small sums of money. They were regularly received over varying periods, the band leaders being hopeful that they

would get further engagements or fearful they would not get any more bookings. "There was no direct threat and it does seem to appear that those who did not pay were not re-engaged."

Mr Isherwood would hint to band leaders: "How about something for me?" or "Isn't it worth a drink?"

Mr H. Howard, for Mr Isherwood, said that before joining the corporation, Mr Isherwood had been in the private field of show business where payments for small favours were a regular practice.

He felt justified in accepting small sums when he engaged bands because he would personally help to set up lighting and transport equipment on the stage. There was a fine dividing line whether he had committed a criminal offence.

The judge told Mr Isherwood that the court would normally sentence such a person to a term of imprisonment. But he would be wrong to make him a scapegoat. "I guess this has been going on in a variety of fields," he said.

Mr Wilson reshuffles team

Continued from page 1

who has been moved from his post as Minister of State (Urban Affairs) at the Department of the Environment.

To the disappointment of many Labour MPs there is to be no new appointment to the latter post, although the advisory urban affairs unit at the Home Office remains.

The appointment of Mr Robert Sheldon as an additional Minister of State at the Treasury comes as no surprise. Mr Sheldon, when Labour was in opposition, was a prominent member of the Labour backbenchers' finance and economic affairs group and was closely associated with Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary of the Treasury, since February, in the presentation of Labour's case against the financial policies pursued by the Conservative Government.

A government spokesman last night referred to the need for an additional minister to help with the heavy load of Treasury legislation ahead.

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, who is promoted to the Cabinet, finds himself in an unusual situation. He has been brought into the top rank of

ministers because he will lead for the Government in the presentation of legislation to bring development land into public ownership. Because the maximum number of salaries at the level of £13,000 is already being paid, he has agreed to accept a ministerial salary. That means he drops from his previous salary of £9,500, with a parliamentary allowance of £3,000, to the salary of an ordinary backbencher—£4,500 a year and a secretarial allowance of £1,750.

There is a subsistence allowance of up to £1,050 a year for MPs who are away from home on parliamentary business but, as a London MP, he is not likely to benefit from that.

Some Labour MPs assumed last night that the Government would seek to amend the present Act to allow more ministers to be paid at the higher rate; but that, apparently, is not its intention.

The post of Parliamentary Secretary at the Civil Service Department has been discontinued. The new parliamentary secretary post created at the Privy Council Office is intended to enable Mr William Price, its first holder, to be available for helping Mr Short over the whole

range of his ministerial duties. Responsibility for the Government's public relations and dealings with the press and television, which had been carried by Mr John Grant, a former Fleet Street journalist, has been taken over by Mr Price, who is formerly Midlands secretary of the National Union of Journalists.

Lady Birk, formerly an assistant whip in the Lords, becomes an additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment and will be its spokesman in the Lords.

The Cabinet now has 23 members, including the Prime Minister, the Administration, and 104 ministers.

Five of the ministers come into the Government direct from the backbenches: Mr John Dornham, MP for Eastington; Mr Henry Williams, MP for Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth; Mr John Smith, MP for Lanarkshire, North; Mr Alec Jones, MP for Rhondda; and Lord Crowthurst.

Former MP steps down: Dr Michael Vinsant, former Liberal member for Great Grove and Liberal deputy whip in the last Parliament, said last night that he would not seek re-election.

Minister of State, Treasury (£9,500)	Mr Robert Sheldon (51) formerly Minister of State, Civil Service Department	Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security (£5,500)	Mr Alec Jones (50) MP for Rhondda
Minister of State, Department of Education and Science (£9,500)	Lord Crowthurst-Hunt (54)	Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army (£5,500)	Mr Robert Brown (53) formerly Under-Secretary of State (Social Security)
Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (£7,500)	Mr Edward Bishop (54) formerly Parliamentary Secretary, same department	Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office (£5,500)	Mr Harry Ewing (43) MP for Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth
Minister of State, Civil Service Department (£7,500)	Mr Charles Morris (47) formerly Minister of State (Urban Affairs), Department of the Environment	Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (£5,500)	Mr Gavin Strang (31) formerly Under-Secretary of State for Energy
Minister of State, Privy Council Office (£9,500)	Mr Gerald Fowler (39) MP for The Wrekin	Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development (£5,500)	Mr John Grant (42) formerly Parliamentary Secretary, Civil Service Department
Under-Secretary of State, Department of the Environment (£5,500)	Lady Birk, Assistant Government Whip, House of Lords	Parliamentary Secretary, Privy Council Office (£5,500)	Mr William Price (40) formerly Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development
Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy (£5,500)	Mr John Smith (36) MP for Lanarkshire, North	Lord Commissioner, Treasury (Government Whip) (£4,000)	Mr John Dornham (55) MP for Eastington

Record £52,000 for photographic album

By Geraldine Norman
Sole Room Correspondent

An album of 94 portrait photographs by the great pre-Raphaelite-influenced photographer, Julia Margaret Cameron, was sold at Sotheby's Belgrave yesterday for £52,000. This is easily the highest auction price in the photographic

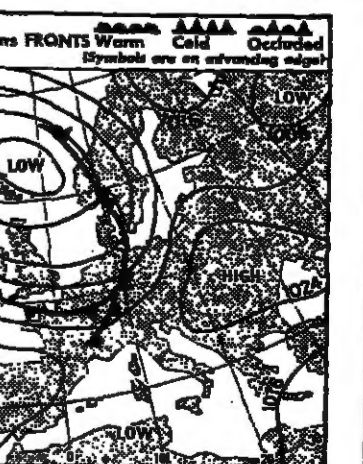
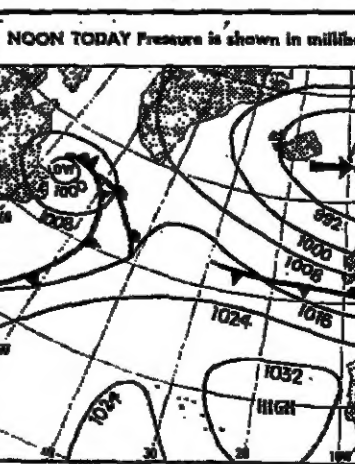
album was prepared for presentation to Sir John S. W. Herschel, and it was sold with a rare letter from Mrs Cameron to him in which she speaks of her approach to photography and his aspirations are to enable photography and to secure for it the character and uses of High Art by combining the real and the ideal.

An album prepared by Julia Margaret Cameron for her sister, Miss Margaret Cameron, was sold at Sotheby's Belgrave yesterday for £44,000. The album was prepared by the artist, Samuel Colman, whose well-known work is generally confused with that of John Martin. The sale totalled £105,323.

At Sotheby's Parke Bernet, New York, on Thursday, the more expensive Chinese jade Lower down the financial scale, a pair of Chinese vases, which had been sold in London so far this season, and the few that sold successfully were a massive grey jade oval bowl, valued at £11,300, and a finely carved spinach green jar at £25,000 (£10,670). The sale totalled £245,225 (£106,620).

Prices realised at a Sotheby's Parke Bernet auction are given in £ thousands instead of pounds sterling yesterday. Thus a new record price was paid for a Frederic Remond oil, which had been valued at £100,000, reached £27,282. A Thom Moran made £26,709 and the sale totalled £426,482.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today		Tomorrow	
Sun rises: 7.21 am	Sun sets: 6.0 pm	Sun rises: 7.32 am	Sun sets: 5.58 pm
Moon rises: 12.11 pm	Moon sets: 8.18 pm	Moon rises: 1.11 pm	Moon sets: 9.15 pm
First Quarter: October 23.			
Lighting up: 6.30 pm to 7.2 am.			
High water: London Bridge, 4.47 am, 1.22m (23.6ft); 5.5 pm, 7.3m (24.0ft); 10.17 am, 12.5m (41.4ft); 10.31 pm, 12.6m (41.4ft).			
Low water: Dover, 1.48 am, 6.6m (21.7ft); 2.8 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft); 9.20 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 9.20 pm, 6.0m (19.7ft).			
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Too few students for courses at five colleges

By Our Education Correspondent

Important science courses at five polytechnics will not be run this year because of shortages of student applications.

The colleges affected are Thames Polytechnic (first-year chemistry degree course and a combined studies science course); Sunderland Polytechnic (materials science and nautical studies); North Staffordshire Polytechnic (BSc mathematical analysis); Wolverhampton Polytechnic (Chemistry Higher National Diploma courses).

But a survey published by *The Times Higher Educational Supplement* disclosed that many other colleges found that their recruitment of new scientists was up on last year. A swing back towards the sciences in the universities was also confirmed this week by Professor Arthur Armitage.

Professor Arthur Armitage, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, was in correctly called Sir Arthur Armitage yesterday.

Burus kill woman

Miss Evelyn Cissold, aged 54, died from burns after collapsing on to an electric fire at her home in East Street, Havant, yesterday.

Former head boy made sex films in school

The former head boy of Aston Manor school, Birmingham, admitted in court yesterday that he took part in the filming of a "blue movie" there and was paid £15 a film. David Freeman, aged 19, told the jury at Birmingham Crown Court he was in four films made in the school classrooms at weekends, performing acts of intercourse and oral sex.

He said the cast included the school caretaker, another man and several girls. The director was Mr John Darby (said to have left the country), and the cameraman, John Lindsay, aged 35, a film producer.

Mr Lindsay, of Fellows Road, Hampstead, London, has denied conspiring with Mr Darby and others to publish the films. He is said to have made 29 pornographic films: at the Aston Bilateral School, Birmingham, in bridal suites at two hotels and at rented cottages in North Wales.

He is alleged to have admitted making them for a client in Holland for showing abroad and to have told police he did not understand how they came to be in Britain.

Mr Freeman, of Duddenden Manor Road, Birmingham, said yesterday that he got to know the caretaker, Mr Colin Richards, aged 34, and went with him to clubs after school. He met Mr Richards outside the school and a man named George Mason and was asked if he wanted to take part in "blue films". He agreed, and made

about four films in the school classrooms during two weekends. Mr Darby paid him £15 a film, he said. He had sexual intercourse with the girls and oral sex "once or twice" while Mr Lindsay filmed the acts.

Mr Justice Wein asked: "Were there any rehearsals?" Mr Freeman replied: "No."

He said he went back to the school on another weekend a fortnight later to make two more films. Mr Lindsay did the filming and Mr Darby was there.

In a statement read to the jury a typist, Miss Linda Joyce Taylor, aged 18, of Oakfield Road, Selly Park, Birmingham, described taking part in the making of films in North Wales with two Jamaican girls and a French girl. She took part in three films and was paid £20 for each.

In evidence, Mr Lindsay said that he and his wife were directors of Mayfair Film Productions, a private company. He had worked as a photographer for London newspapers and magazines before becoming freelance.

Before making the films he went to Scotland Yard and saw two plainclothes officers from the Vice Squad. He said that one was an officer named Chamberlain. "I made it quite clear what I proposed to do. The older man, who was Chamberlain, quoted from the Sexual Offences Act that had been recently passed and said that, as far as he could see, under

the Act consenting adults could do things in private."

Mr Lindsay said he was given an assurance that he could take films of consenting adults in private, but the officer made it quite clear that in no circumstances would he be allowed to sell them in England.

Mr Lindsay said a few months after their first meeting, Mr Darby told him he had a contract with a man in Holland to make four lots of films and was paid £25 for each film, but the payment was doubled when he agreed to start booking girls for them.

After each session he would put the film back in its can and hand it immediately to Mr Darby. He believed the films were to be processed in Holland, and distributed in Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

Mr Lindsay, who said his gross income was about £2,000 a year, agreed under cross-examination that his photograph had appeared in a brochure about *The Pornographers*, which he had produced and directed. The brochure said: "Meet the men and women behind the European porn scene—the pornographers."

He denied he had been at the heart of the blue films organization, but said he had made perhaps 100 such films, 35 of them in England.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

Pools collector threw away winning coupon

From Our Correspondent

Although he held a winning line, the coupon and stake money of Mr Frank Scriven were never delivered to Little Leeds Sundry Magistrate's Court was told yesterday.

Mr Scriven, of Appleton Court, Leeds, was on holiday in Brighton when he checked his coupon and found he had won nearly £16,000. But the woman collector had thrown away his coupon and kept the money.

Mrs Jean Hunt, aged 25, of Ivy Road, East End Park, Leeds, pleaded guilty to three charges of stealing pools coupons and stake money. She was given a six-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, and fined a total of £30.

Mr John Butty, for the prosecution, said Mr Scriven would have won £15,656.90.

Chemists warned
The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain warned chemists yesterday that with the approach of the firework season they should not sell to children chemicals that could be used in making fireworks.

Bank holiday
Borrowing Day is to be a bank holiday in Scotland for the first time this year.

Bank holiday

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HOME NEWS

Half-price conveyancing in the US way is hazardous and superfluous, solicitors are told

From Marcel Berlins
Harrogate
Legal Correspondent

The system of title insurance, which a company with Lord George-Brown as chairman is introducing to Britain with the claim that it will cut conveyancing costs by up to half, came under attack from Mr. Tim Singleton, President of the Law Society, at Harrogate yesterday.

Under the scheme a house-buyer is given a guarantee that the title to his property is valid and he is compensated if it turns out to be defective.

As the Law Society's annual conference, Mr. Singleton said the scheme offered no advantage to people in Britain and contained dangers.

Britain, unlike America where the scheme originated, had a single national land registry which would shortly cover the vast proportion of the country. The registry issued a fully comprehensive state-guaranteed title to property which made commercial title guarantee superfluous.

Title was also only one of the many technical, fiscal and

administrative matters concerning property transactions on which solicitors advised their clients. Such a comprehensive professional service was needed more than ever.

Mr. Singleton pointed to the dangers of a lawyer in a property transaction having divided interests, as would happen under the American-style title insurance system, where he might act for the buyer, the seller, and the building society.

We attach paramount importance to ensuring that a solicitor owes no duty to any party in a transaction which may have an interest conflicting with that of a client.

Earlier this week, Mr. Singleton wrote to Lord George-Brown accusing him of promoting his scheme by launching a press campaign that sought confrontation with the solicitors' profession.

The Law Society president's attack follows similar criticism by the British Legal Association, which represents three thousand solicitors. The scheme is to be launched next week, by Stewart Guarantee UK.

In his speech, Mr. Singleton called on the professions, and particularly solicitors, to play a bigger part in community and national affairs. Solicitors were qualified to give the lead to the nation in the fight against a "pollution of standards". They were close to the everyday life of the people, their problems and aspirations.

He added: "We are the negotiators of disputes, the bridge-builders, who settle 90 per cent of claims between our clients before they reach a court."

Lawyers came from all social classes and were active in all political parties. One way or another they were in touch with all sections of the community.

But solicitors would have to change their image. "We have to convince the public and the press that we as solicitors are deeply involved in the whole field of bringing law to poorer people." Members of the profession were not good communicators and he appealed to them to make more of an effort, for instance, by using simpler language.

In brief

Widow lay dead for 10 days

Police investigating the death of Mrs. Frances Harvey, aged 76, a widow, who was found at her home in Kentwood Road, Smeinton Dale, Nottingham, by a welfare visitor, said yesterday she had been dead for 10 days. A post-mortem examination is to be held.

Mrs. Harvey moved into the house five years ago and neighbours said she never encouraged callers. Foul play is not suspected.

More 'lump' arrests

John Edward Moore, of Waltham Crescent, Aldermore, John Alan Williams, of Durlston Road, Millbrook, and William Bowyer, of Howards Road, Shirley, all Southampton, will appear at Southampton on Wednesday with 14 others accused earlier on 12 fraud charges involving "the lump".

Baby case trial

Clodagh Phyllis Dean, aged 37, a secretary, of Derby Road, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, was committed for trial on bail yesterday by Bromley magistrates, charged with stealing Victoria Park baby, from a child's home.

Soldier remanded

Lance-Corporal James Harkin, aged 25, of 22 Regiment, Royal Engineers, Tidworth, accused of attempting to murder Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Pinder, his commanding officer, was remanded in custody for a week at Pewsey, Wiltshire, yesterday.

Candidate in court

Keith Squires, aged 38, National Front Parliamentary Candidate for Wood Green in the general election, was remanded on bail until November 22 at Tottenham yesterday charged with assault and damaging an amplifier.

Enjoying childbirth

A bad experience of birth can have a lifelong effect on the relationship between a mother and her child. In *The Sunday Times* tomorrow, in part two of "The Childbirth Revolution", Louise and Oliver Gillie ask why childbirth is not a more natural and enjoyable experience.

WEST EUROPE

American concerns in W Germany test legal position of move to introduce worker participation Bonn legislation alarms US interests

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Oct. 18

United States business interests in West Germany and the Bonn Government now appear to be on a collision course over plans to widen worker participation in industrial management here.

Under a law due to come into force on January 1 next year, *Mitbestimmung* or workers' co-determination is to be extended to all companies in West Germany employing more than 2,000 people.

This means in effect that the 850 largest firms in the country will be affected. At present, the *Mitbestimmung* system operates only in the coal and steel industries.

Under the new law, the supervisory board, the instrument of the system, will be equally divided in its composition between spokesmen for shareholders on the one hand and workers' representatives, including spokesmen for the shop floor, trade union and senior employees, on the other.

The board has supreme power in the company. The system is unique in the world and has consistently been the subject of internal controversy and external interest since it was first put on the statute book in 1951, for coal and steel. There were a few experiments

with the idea in the pre-war days of the Weimar Republic.

The row with the Americans was sparked off by a report commissioned by the United States Chamber of Commerce in West Germany and prepared by a professor from West Berlin.

The main burden of the report was that the proposed law would amount to a partial expropriation of some large American companies in West Germany.

Herr Heinz Vetter, the chairman of the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB), reacted by accusing the chamber of interfering in West Germany's internal affairs, showing "early capitalist impudence" and using "colonialist instruments of power".

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, used less dramatic language, but also expressed the view to Social Democrat Parliamentary deputies that the chamber's attitude came close to intervention in West German internal affairs.

Today a spokesman for the opposition supported his view. The professor's report supported the chamber's contention that the proposed law would reduce the rights of American shareholders and seemed to be a breach of the 1954 treaty be-

tween Bonn and Washington covering shipping, trade and general friendship.

In a statement distributed to West German newspapers today, a spokesman for the United States Chamber of Commerce denied intervening in West German affairs and seeking to exert political or diplomatic pressure.

The Bill extending *Mitbestimmung* is at present in the hands of the labour committee of the Bundestag, which has been taking expert opinions in it from employer and union interests.

It is now clear that the Bill satisfies nobody. The employers regard it as a serious invasion of their rights, while the unions think it does not go far enough. The Bill itself is a compromise resulting from years of argument between the Social Democrat and Free Democrat elements in the ruling coalition, and neither party is fully satisfied with it.

The Government's attitude is now that the Bill must be enacted as rapidly as possible to put an end for the time being to the wearisome dispute. The opposition supports the principle of *Mitbestimmung* but, like the employers, thinks it goes too far towards the union position. But the Bill is expected to come into force as planned on January 1.

Belgian civil servant held for leak of secrets

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Oct. 18

An official of the Belgian Ministry of the Interior has been arrested accused of revealing official secrets and a newspaper's sports department has been searched by the police. The private homes of two journalists have also been searched, after the discovery of secret police papers in the car of an African student working as a newspaper messenger.

The roots of the affair go back to January, when Ministry of the Interior officials read in the Brussels newspaper *La Dernière Heure* confidential details about the alleged bugging of the Syrian Embassy.

The police, inquiring into the leak, recently examined a car belonging to a messenger of *La Dernière Heure* who came from the Ivory Coast. They found in the car rolls of confidential Telegram messages, some of them coded, emanating from the Inspectorate General of the Belgian police, a division of the Ministry of the Interior which coordinates the work of police forces.

Mr. Emile Gonthier, aged 40, one of the division's officials of medium rank, who also was sports reporter for *La Dernière Heure*, has been arrested on suspicion of having supplied the newspaper with the confidential material. It was his contribution on which the messenger was assumed to be ferreting periodically from the Ministry.

The Brussels public prosecutor said yesterday that some of the information concerned security and public order and could be of interest to foreign powers. Back numbers of the newspaper were now being studied.

Asked why Mr. Gonthier had been arrested and not just disciplined, the prosecutor said that the official had tried to influence witnesses. There had also been a breach of professional secrecy.

Mr. Gonthier is said to have admitted that he sometimes wrapped his sporting messages in Telegram paper culled from the office's wastepaper basket.

La Dernière Heure sees the police search of its premises yesterday and of the homes of two journalists as a threat to press freedom.

Strike halts planned TV talk with Archbishop

From Our Correspondent
York

The Archbishop-designate of Canterbury, Dr. Coggan, had a surprise when he prepared to record a television programme yesterday about his new job. Electricians in the television crew suddenly went on strike, causing £50,000 worth of camera equipment to be left in the Archbishop's sitting room.

Late yesterday Dr. Coggan, who is Archbishop of York, tried to telephone Yorkshire Television officials to ask them to collect their equipment. But the company's switchboard girls were also on strike.

Mr. David Hunt, the Archbishop's lay chaplain, said: "The Archbishop and his wife are not very happy about having so much equipment."

The interview was to have been recorded at Bishopscroft Palace, York.

Strike could cripple Scots industry

From Tim Jones
Glasgow

Most of Scottish industry could be crippled next week if talks aimed at ending the unofficial strike by road-haulage workers fail. Several thousand workers have been laid off and the Confederation of British Industry in Scotland has given a warning that the situation could get much worse unless a successful formula is reached.

The strike, which centres on a demand for £1 an hour for a 40-hour week, is much the most serious of several disputes in Scottish industry. The stoppage by an estimated five thousand drivers is affecting industry from heavy manufacturing to food and newspaper supplies.

Scottish newspaper owners have warned that if the strike is not forthcoming some newspapers will close permanently. Their employees have been told to expect protective notices.

Mr. John Beattie, assistant secretary of the CBI in Scotland, said he had every sympathy with officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union who were trying to reach a settlement. Their efforts, he said, were being blocked by a group of unofficial militants.

The industries worst affected are food distribution, glass manufacturing, foundries, newspapers, tyre manufacturing and distilling and bottling.

Although both sides are said to be moving closer to an agreement, Mr. Alex Kitzon, executive officer of the TGWU, who is leading the union negotiators, said the situation was "delicately poised".

The effects of the strike have been accentuated by well-organized pickets, who have prevented many lorries from leaving docks and warehouses.

Meat men return: A strike by 90 abattoir workers in Glasgow, which had threatened some meat supplies, was called off yesterday when the men voted to return to work on Wednesday (the Press Association reports).

with officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union who were trying to reach a settlement. Their efforts, he said, were being blocked by a group of unofficial militants.

French unrest over austerity

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct. 18

Unrest and agitation across the country was growing today under the impact of the austerity measures on economic prospects and employment for the first time in the country's history, the heads of small and medium enterprises held a demonstration in Paris this afternoon to voice their discontent.

Meanwhile 60 of the crew of the liner *France* occupied the headquarters of the Communist Generalate Transatlantique at Le Havre for several hours and riot police expelled about 40 miners from the headquarters of the coal board at Merlebach, in Lorraine, which they had held since last Tuesday to protest against pit closures.

There were no six thousand regional delegates of the PME, the general confederation of medium and small enterprises, met on the northern fringe of Paris to bring home to the Government their "refusal to shoulder the responsibility for the crisis which will be the victims of the Government's cooling-off plan".

They are alarmed by the increasing number of bankruptcies, provoked by the severe restrictions on credit.

Many of them had borrowed a little too recklessly in years to meet the demand which was steadily expanding, and about 3,400 firms have referred their cases to departmental committees set up to examine hardships.

In Paris, during September, 156 liquidations were ordered by the Tribunal de Commerce, a 10 per cent increase on the 141 liquidations of the same month a year ago. The

introduction of the new and inflation tax, the *serieté*, which limits the profit margins of firms would finish off those firms which had barely got their heads above water.

A letter circulated privately by the vice-president of the PME declared earlier this week.

The expulsion of this miners from the administrative buildings of the coal board at Merlebach was carried out shortly before midnight. Three hundred riot police surrounded it and burst in to the hall. Four miners were slightly injured.

During the afternoon 5,000 teachers paraded through the streets of Paris to protest against working conditions, the overcrowding and, especially, the dramatic situation of some 10,000 auxiliary secondary school teachers who have been laid off by the Ministry of Education.

French to vote on powers of constitutional council

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct. 18

President Giscard d'Estaing decided this morning that the National Assembly and the Senate would meet in congress at Versailles on Monday to vote on a Bill increasing the powers of the Constitutional Council. It will be the first time since 1963 that the congress has met.

A constitutional reform proposed last year by M. Pompidou to reduce the presidential mandate from seven years to five was carried by both Houses of Parliament; but it was never submitted to the congress.

The Bill increasing the powers of the Constitutional Council enables one tenth of the deputies and senators, about 50 in all, to bring before the council cases involving the constitutionality of laws. At present, only the President of the Republic, the Prime Min-

ister, or the presidents of either chamber of Parliament can do so.

M. Chirac, the Prime Minister, delivered after a meeting with M. Giscard d'Estaing this morning that the reform of the Constitutional Council was in accordance with the undertakings given during the presidential election campaign to provide greater guarantees for public liberties.

There was some doubt until this morning whether the congress would be summoned to Versailles, as the reform Bill received rough treatment in the National Assembly, where an obstinate Gaullist faction has persisted in voting with the opposition not only on that but on other Bills in the past week.

However, the final combined majority in both Houses was 17 votes above the three-fifths required at Versailles.

Vatican eases its ban on joining Freemasons

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Oct. 18

The Vatican has partly eased its 200-year-old ban on Catholics joining Freemasons.

A letter circulated privately by the Vatican recently advises bishops that Catholics who become Freemasons in countries where the society "does not conspire against the church" need not consider themselves excommunicated.

Infamous Vatican sources said the letter applies mainly to Britain, the United States and other Anglo-Saxon countries where the society lacks the strong anti-Catholic element present in continental Freemason associations.

The letter, circulated privately to episcopal conferences in various countries by Cardinal Franjo Seper, Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith last July

19, appeared in an American Catholic newspaper recently and was published, with explanatory comments by the *Jeune Revue, Civiltà Cattolica*, this week.

The letter said numerous bishops had asked for guidance on the interpretation of article 2335 of the church's code of canon law which automatically excommunicates Catholics who join the Freemasons and similar societies.

A long study of the problem had shown that the Freemasons' societies varied so much from one country to another that there could be no change for the time being in the letter of the law, the letter said.

However, bishops could consider that the article concerned only Catholics who have joined societies which really conspire against the church.

Record turnout in Swiss referendum

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Oct. 18

A record turnout of voters in the referendum on whether to expel Switzerland's 500,000 foreigners in the next three years is reported from polling centres throughout the country.

Queues could be seen in Geneva as people stopped to vote on their way home from work. The number of votes registered in the pre-polling facilities, available yesterday and Wednesday, was described as unprecedented.

Many young people are voting for the first time. And it is also the first time women have voted

on the issue of *Ueberfremdung* (over-population of foreigners). The polls are open again for two hours tomorrow and for three on Sunday morning.

With widespread apprehension that the expulsion proposal might be approved, much emphasis is being put on the danger it would do.

Ministers in some cantonal governments have hinted that they would invoke a constitutional provision that no canon can be obliged to apply a measure prejudicial to its economy.

Large companies have distributed letters to their employees setting out in considerable detail the lamentable consequences that would result from a reduction in the foreign labour force.

Most well-informed Swiss observers think it probable that the proposal will be rejected.

Some 52 per cent of the 1.1 million foreigners now in the country are Italians. Many of them would find it extremely difficult in Italy's present circumstances to find employment at home.

Of the remainder, 11 per cent are Spanish, 11 West German, 5 French and 4 Austrian. Yugoslavians and Greeks are among the nationalities comprising the other 17 per cent.

Rome Socialists debate joining new government

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Oct. 18

The Socialist Party today debated whether or not to join Italy's next government, the first centre-left party to discuss the question.

The government would be led by Signor Amintore Fanfani, the Christian Democrat party secretary.

The left wing of the Socialist Party, and its president, Signor Pietro Nenni, are reported to be opposed to the idea.

Leading article, page 5.

PARLIAMENT, October 18, 1974

Loans for countries hit by oil deficit

European Parliament,
Strasbourg, France

A motion was agreed to recommending approval of a Commission proposal for a community fund to assist member states in the financing of payments of deficits caused by the rise in oil prices.

The motion said that the considerable increase in oil prices had caused a deterioration in the balance of payments of member states and should be taken into account. The effects would vary from state to state, but even so might compromise the proper operation of the Community.

It was proposed that the Community should contribute to the financing required by this situation, and to this end should itself borrow funds to make available for redressing balance of payments problems. The Commission considered it crucial that those members to benefit by loans from the funds should be ready to adopt economic policy measures designed to redress their balance of payments.

high level of activity, not only Europe, but the world, to be maintained by member states.

Understandings would have to be given to the lenders. Who would be the lenders? The Commission probably had it in mind to tackle them, but they should not. It would be wrong for them to usurp the functions of the Community's economic bodies. The negotiation of the investments would need to be handled by the European Investment Bank.

It could be said that the oil crisis had enabled the Community to come together and accept common code of practice in economic affairs.

LORD REAY (United Kingdom, Conservative, C) said that this historic importance. It would help those members in need of funds to attract them. The survival of the economic activity of the weakest members was something on which even the strongest members depended.

MR. TON NORMANTON (United Kingdom, Conservative, C) said that proposal offered high hopes. It not only the hope they had so far seen, of progress in the Community towards economic and monetary union.

Where loans were forthcoming there should be conformity inside the member states on the common rules which a normal bank would propose. The Commission should also undertake to report at regular intervals on the progress of the scheme.

HERR ERWIN LANGE (West Germany, SPD) supporter of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee which drew up the motion, stressed that the Commission faced the problem of member states experiencing balance of payments difficulties and therefore he considered the necessary aid should be given through Community action. They had to decide what amount of aid was justified.

If the European Monetary Cooperation fund was operating then this proposal would not be necessary. They now had to decide, however, in what way Community funds could be released.

HERR WILHELM HAFERKAMP, Vice-President of the Commission, said the proposal represented a move towards greater Community solidarity. Before each provision was applied it would require close study, particularly from the legal end. All the possibilities were open on the eventual source of the fund and the choice would depend very much on what was needed.

The Commission did not intend to involve itself in the technical aspects of the matter but did intend to be excluded from the political part. The mechanisms involved would be through the European Investment Bank or the Monetary Cooperation Fund.

When a member state ran into difficulties the loan, rather than a scheme enabling other member states to assist, would be a more flexible and each individual case would be dealt with on its merits.

Committee seeks policy to aid competition

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs proposed a motion on competition policy which they looked to the Commission to prohibit agreements between manufacturers and suppliers aimed at stopping competition and free movement of goods.

The motion was approved, requested the Commission to work out a policy of licensing contracts and patents, and supported the Commission's attempt to bring state cases of restrictive practices.

The Commission was also urged to further the development of Community discipline regarding national subsidies by regular application of treaty rules on aid and to submit a review of the various state aids granted to individual countries.

Irish border plan

A motion from the proposed democratic group called for a reduction in the number of troops along the border of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Regional Policy. The motion is likely to be debated at the next session. Parliament was adjourned on the next session in Strasbourg November 21-25.

EEC sugar deal reports denied by Mr Peart

By Hugh Clayton

Mr. Peart, Minister of Agriculture, denied firmly yesterday that Britain had abandoned Australian sugar in favour of supplies from the European Economic Community. He said that reports claiming that Britain had accepted EEC sugar before next week's meeting of Community agriculture ministers were "unfounded".

Lord Wigge, a former adviser to the Prime Minister, had said earlier that he was concerned about the Government's intentions on sugar, particularly in the light of the resignation on Thursday of Mr. Norman Buchan as Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Douglas Jay, a former Labour Minister and Member of Trade, said the EEC offer was "a short-term trap into which the Government is falling".

M. Lardinois, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, has offered to channel 1.4 million

tons of Commonwealth cane sugar to Britain next year at a subsidised price of £130 a ton. Australia has offered more than 300,000 tons at £180 a ton.

Leaders of British cane refinery workers say that Britain will need both the EEC and Australian supplies, and more, next year to cover an estimated cost of almost a third in the home sugar beet yield.

C. Carnikow, the London company of sugar brokers, said earlier that he was concerned about the EEC might need to import more than two million tons of refined sugar next year.

Annual supplies in Britain are about 2.5 million tons, but there will be pressure to raise this figure in 1975 because of the reduction in price of government and refinery stockpiles this year.

Carnikow said yesterday that even if the Community bought the full amount offered by Australia there would still be a wide gap to be filled from other sources.

More women seek tests for breast cancer

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Since the publicity about breast cancer operations on the wives of Mr. Ford, President of the United States, and Mr. Rockefeller, nominated vice-president, some British clinics have had increased inquiries from women.

The "well woman" clinic at the Royal Marsden hospital, London, which screens women for possible cancer, has had many applications. A few weeks ago it was two a day. Since the publicity about Mrs. Ford the number has jumped to 30 a day. No malignancy was found.

Dr. Jane Davey, director of the clinic, said yesterday that the chance of finding a cancer present was less than one in 100.

But all women should go for a check, particularly if they were over 45 and their mothers or grandmothers had had breast cancer, she said. The condition was not hereditary but it tended to run in families. Another high risk group were those who had previously had a lump removed, even though that was not malignant.

Guy's hospital breast unit has also had many more inquiries. Women were coming forward much earlier, which gave them a better chance of successful treatment. Many who were checked had non-malignant lumps and needed only reassurance after tests.

Threat to murder baby used in house robbery

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Two men who committed a series of "wicked and horrible" robberies, were each jailed for 10 years at Manchester Crown Court yesterday.

Judge Sir William Morris was jailed for life yesterday at St. Albans Crown Court. Mr. Justice Kenneth Jones recommended that Ronald Harper, unemployed, of no fixed address, serve at least 20 years.

The killer of a girl aged eight was jailed for life yesterday at St. Albans Crown Court. Mr. Justice Kenneth Jones recommended that Ronald Harper, unemployed, of no fixed address, serve at least 20 years.

Mr. Harper, aged 35, was lodging with friends in Crawford Road, Hatfield, Hertfordshire. On June 10 he picked up Rosemary Harper, who lived at the home, from school and drove her to Hertford, bought her sweets and assaulted her.

He then drove around for two to three hours. As he later said he was looking for a convenient spot to kill her. He took her into a field and strangled her with a piece of twine.

Mr. Crowder said that before the offence Mr. Harper had been drinking, after being dismissed from his job as a barman.

Life sentence for man who strangled child

From Our Correspondent
St. Albans

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OVERSEAS

UN debate on possible expulsion of S Africa opens with charge that Pretoria is violating Charter

From Peter Stratford
New York, Oct 18

Debate began in the Security Council today on the question whether South Africa should remain a member of the organization. The opening speaker was Mr Rachid Driss, of Tunisia, who spoke for the African group as a whole, and told the council that South Africa was constantly violating the United Nations Charter, as well as the universal declaration of human rights.

No effort had been made by a minority regime in South Africa, he said, to adapt its policies to the principles of the Charter. The majority of the people of South Africa were subjected to the domination of a white minority, and the United Nations had found these policies to be a grave threat to international peace and security.

Mr Driss was followed by speakers for Somalia and Sierra Leone, and the expectation was that there would be a long list of speakers denouncing South Africa's policies. The debate

was due to be adjourned tonight, and to resume next week. The three African members of the Security Council are Mauritania. But representatives of other countries are entitled to speak at council debates, and 13 of them, mainly Africans and Arabs, were admitted to today's meeting.

South Africa, on the other hand, has not so far asked to take part. South African officials had said earlier that they would wait and see how the discussion developed. They had no idea, they said, what the African intentions were, and were prepared for surprises.

The historic chamber was packed for the meeting. It was the first time that the Security Council had been convened to consider what is expected to develop into a formal proposal for the expulsion of a member state.

South Africa's policies were sharply attacked at a special session of the General Assembly at the end of last month. It

was decided that the Security Council should "review the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa in the light of the constant violation by South Africa of the principles of the Charter and the universal declaration of human rights".

On the other hand, it was less clear what specific recommendations would be made. The African countries appeared to be divided, with only some of them determined to press for expulsion of South Africa, because of the prospect that a resolution of that sort would be vetoed by the United States, Britain or France.

The alternative for the Africans was to leave things rather as they are now, and keep South Africa in a continuing state of uncertainty. This has been effective so far because the Africans have been able to prevent anyone from the South African delegation from speaking, and have in effect suspended them.

Law on masters and servants to go

From Our Correspondent
New York, Oct 18

South Africa is to repeal the archaic Masters and Servants Act and related measures in what is regarded as most significant concession to enlightened opinion.

In all, 24 Acts and ordinances are to be repealed, removing from the statute book all penal actions in labour contracts. Farm labourers will no longer face a criminal charge if they side to leave their jobs.

The move follows representations to the Government from various quarters, including a petition of members of the House of Representatives, and a resolution of the House of Representatives.

In 1972 there were 22,000 convictions under the Masters and Servants laws which lay on criminal sanctions for cultural, mine and domestic workers accused of breaking

their contracts or leaving their employment.

There is another highly controversial measure in prospect in the last stage of the parliamentary session.

Mr Kruger, the Minister of Justice, has prepared a draft Bill which would make serious inroads into the rights of the press to report upon the activities of the South African police in any area declared to be "circumscribed" by the minister. Mr Kruger has said he is concerned to protect security interests and the lives of South African policemen fighting guerrillas on South Africa's borders.

When reports of the proposed Bill were published today, Mr Kruger said he was negotiating with the Newspaper Press Union in an attempt to reach an agreement with the newspapers on the reporting of police activities. If such agreement was reached, the Bill would not be introduced.

President's candour applauded

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 18

President Ford's historic appearance before a congressional committee to explain his pardon of former President Nixon has gained him a strikingly mixed reception.

His insistence that "there was no deal" appears to be widely believed and his candour is applauded. Television commentators and many editorial writers insist on the theme that, strange though it may strike many Americans, the man in the White House is such a regular guy that he has to be believed.

The Washington Post, for once, is among those commending his attempt to clear the air. But while taking the President to task for many others, including committee Democrats, confess themselves to be appalled at the judgment he revealed in his explanations.



Mr Richard Johnson, released by Cuba after four years, being hugged by his mother on arrival in Miami. His freedom was brief. Despite his father's protests, the FBI agent (right) arrested him on a charge of transporting a stolen aircraft abroad.

Russia joins Egypt in Palestine support

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Oct 18

The Soviet Union and Egypt have joined hands in full support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, giving it the second big diplomatic victory in a week. The joint declaration of support was issued after reconciliation talks in Moscow between Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Soviet leaders. It further strengthens the PLO's hand as the Arabs prepare to draft a common strategy on Middle East peace efforts.

Although both Egypt and, to a lesser extent, the Soviet Union have frequently championed the Palestinian cause, their latest stand establishes a clearly defined policy.

Earlier the PLO had scored a political victory when the United Nations General Assembly invited it to make part in the forthcoming debate on Palestine.

The joint Soviet-Egyptian declaration says: "The two sides have agreed that any overall final settlement at Geneva to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be reached without supporting the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, particularly its right to establish its national entity."

Within this context, the two sides see that representatives of the PLO should participate on an independent and equal footing with all other participants at the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

ference which the two sides are trying to get resumed as soon as possible.

It welcomed "the United Nations decision on the PLO as 'international recognition of the utmost importance'".

Edmond Stevens writes from Moscow: Mr Fahmi's four-day visit to Moscow is seen as marking an upswing in the new Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Apparently when Mr Fahmi briefed the Soviet leaders on the recent talks of Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, with President Sadat in Cairo, he was told that Dr Kissinger's mediation did not have Soviet support, without which he could accomplish nothing.

The Soviet position was that the next stage towards a Middle East peace settlement should be a reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Rabat, Oct 18.—Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, arrives in Morocco today to prepare an Arab summit conference.

The summit, opening on October 26 and preceded by a foreign ministers' meeting starting next Tuesday, will be the third in Morocco, whose government will be seeking strong Arab backing for its claim to the Spanish Sahara.

But Mr Yasser Arafat, President of the PLO who met King Hassan this week, said the Palestinian question would be the "fundamental issue".

Moscow court fines Soviet Jew £65

Moscow, Oct 18.—Mr Viktor

Polsky, a Jewish activist, was found guilty of dangerous driving by a Moscow court tonight and fined 100 roubles (£65).

The Soviet authorities today again allowed Western reporters and two American lawyers to attend the trial.

As the trial, which dissident Jewish spokesmen in Moscow and Jewish organizations in the West have asserted is politically motivated, entered its second day, Mr Polsky, a physicist, rejected the accusations against him. A would-be emigrant to Israel, who has been refused permission to leave for security reasons, he is alleged by the prosecution to have caused serious injuries through negligence to a 19-year-old girl student.

However, the most unusual feature so far of the affair has been the relaxation by the authorities of their previously adamant refusal to allow foreign correspondents access to trials involving dissidents. Today police at the door admitted three Western news correspondents.

Mr Bradley Marcus, Mr Burton Levinson, both American lawyers from Beverly Hills, in California, also were allowed in, as well as the wife of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist.

Meanwhile, Mr Anatoly Marchenko, a Soviet dissident, has declared that he will refuse to accept police restrictions on his movements and risk facing a new prison sentence, according to a statement made available to Western journalists.

Mr Marchenko, whose prison camp memoirs *My Testimony* have been published in the West, said in the statement that he would go on hunger strike if he was arrested for breaking a probation order, restricting him to the area of Tarusa, 125 miles south of Moscow.—Reuter.

Papadopoulos plea for civil liberties

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Oct 18

Mr George Papadopoulos, the ousted President who suspended constitutional guarantees of civil liberties immediately after his 1967 coup, has asked the constitution and the law in an appeal to the judiciary against his "arbitrary detention" at a seaside villa near Athens.

Mr Constantine Fafoutis, the Athens chief prosecutor, today ordered a preliminary investigation into the complaint filed by Mr Papadopoulos through a lawyer last Friday.

Mr Papadopoulos alleged in the complaint that he, his wife, and his three-year-old grandchild had been kept in the villa as "legionnaires" since September 25 by guards; had been refused the right to receive visits from relatives, friends and lawyers, and had been cut off from normal means of communications.

The average Athenian seemed to view the complaint with a dash of black humour. "Papadopoulos is invoking the law, what next?" was one reaction. "Who would have thought that Papadopoulos would have been so quick to learn the ins-and-outs of a democracy?" a startled cab driver said.

Mr Papadopoulos pointed out that the present Greek Government had pledged itself to uphold and respect the constitution. He asked that penal action should be taken against the commander of his guards at Lagonissi and all other persons involved in the curtailment of his liberties.

British banker found guilty in Rhodesia secrets case

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Oct 18

Mr Kenneth McIntosh, the Scottish-born former Rhodesian banker, was found guilty in the Salisbury High Court today of breaking the Official Secrets Act. He was also found guilty of 113 counts under the Exchange Control Act and regulations involving £20,000 and 174,378 Swiss francs.

Mr Justice Beck, the trial judge, will pass sentence on October 22.

Mr McIntosh is already serving a five-year jail sentence for evidence throughout his trial was given in camera. Offences under the Official Secrets Act carry a maximum penalty of 25 years in jail. Offences under the Exchange Control Act carry a fine of up to £75,000.

Mr McIntosh broke the Official Secrets Act when he arranged the publication in the London *Sunday Times* of an article on Rhodesia's sanctions-breaking operations last April.

Woman presides at Unesco

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 18

Débatte between the great powers opens a new era of cooperation in education, science and culture, M René Mahen, the outgoing Director-General of Unesco, said today in the policy debate of the eighteenth session of the organization's General Conference.

Dr Magda Joboru, professor of comparative education at the University of Budapest, was today elected president of the eighteenth session of the conference. She is the first woman to preside over the organization since Ellen Wilkinson in 1945, who was then Minister of Education.

Mr Rockefeller's plans unaffected by wife's ailment

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Oct 18

Mr Nelson Rockefeller, the ex-President designate, said today that he did not think his wife's operations on yesterday would affect his political plans. Speaking to reporters in New York, he said that this was because the type of person she was.

Mrs Rockefeller had her left breast removed yesterday after news of cancer had been disclosed. In a report this morning, the hospital said that her condition was reported as excellent, and that she had had a very comfortable night.

Watergate trial hears tape confirming Mr Nixon lied

From Fred Emery
Washington, Oct 18

A previously unpublished White House tape played at the Watergate trial today indicates that former President Nixon had knowledge before the Watergate break-in of his campaign intelligence operation.

The conversation does not suggest he knew that the operation was a break-in, but Mr Nixon has hitherto claimed to have discovered the operation only after the break-in. The new tape also illustrates Mr Nixon's lie in maintaining until last

August 5 that he learnt of the cover-up details only on March 21, 1973.

On August 5 he published the tape which brought his forced resignation four days later. Where the tape he then published revealed his awareness of the immediate cover-up today's new fragment played to the jury demonstrated his familiarity with the ensuing conspiracy and the "vulnerabilities" of his closest senior advisers, now on trial.

The new tape is one of the 55 the Supreme Court ordered Mr Nixon to turn over to the trial.

French Foreign Minister is to meet PLO leader

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 18

M. Jean Sauvage, the French Foreign Minister, is leaving tomorrow for an official visit to Jordan and Lebanon during which he will meet Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at the French Embassy in Beirut.

It will be the first occasion on which the Foreign Minister of one of the western countries has met a Palestinian resistance leader.

The Palestinian problem will be broadly discussed in the talks which Mr Sauvage will have with King Hussein of Jordan.

He told the foreign affairs committee of the National Assembly yesterday that the French vote in the United Nations on the recognition of the PLO, which continues to provoke widespread protest in France, did not involve a stand on the Palestinian problem itself.

Mr Ford makes his third veto in a week

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 18

In his third veto this week President Ford has rejected as "unconstitutional" a Bill to broaden the Freedom of Information Act.

The new Bill would have given judges the power to review secret government documents. At present citizens can petition courts for the release of government information. Mr Ford's veto may be overridden when Congress resumes sitting.

Portugal's leader in White House talks

Washington, Oct 18.—President

Ford and President Costa Gomes of Portugal conferred today on defence cooperation between their countries and the Nato alliance.

General Costa Gomes, who arrived in Washington last night, recently succeeded General Spínola, leader of the coup that overthrew Portugal's right wing government last April.

The White House meeting today was the second between the

leaders of Portugal and the United States since last June.

Mr Nixon conferred with General Spínola in the Azores, where the United States has an air base, after he visited the island.

The talks between Mr Ford and President Costa Gomes took place in the White House Oval Office and were attended by Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and Dr Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

The friendly ties between the

United States and Portugal were strengthened last autumn when Portugal permitted the United States to use the Azores base for the shipment of weapons to Israel during the Yom Kippur war with Egypt and Syria.

President Costa Gomes visited the White House before a luncheon and talks with Dr Kissinger at the State Department. He came to the United States to address the United Nations Assembly in New York.

—Reuter.

Jane's visit may give clue to Mao health

From Our Own Correspondent
Beijing, Oct 18

Mr Poul Hartling, the Danish Minister, arrived in Beijing tonight for a week-long visit to China. His official host is Mr Teng Hsiao-Ping, the deputy Prime Minister. Mr Hu En-lai, the Prime Minister, is understood to be still convalescing, but it is likely that he will meet Mr Hartling today.

Keen interest is centred on a question whether Chairman Mao Tse-tung will also receive Mr Hartling, as would be normal in the case of a head of government. Such a meeting would provide the first evidence of the

S Korean protest at Ford visit

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Oct 18

A South Korean resistance organization, led by democrats and liberals, has warned President Ford that he will strengthen the hand of President Park Chung Hee's regime did not accept the American President's invitation. Incredible.

The spokesman, Mr Chung Kyung Mo, pointed out that thousands of dissidents had been imprisoned and hundreds of political detainees tortured in Korean prisons. "No American President ever dared to visit Greece, under the military junta, Portugal under Salazar, Franco's Spain or Chile today under the generals."

The organization is led by Mr Kim Dae Jung, and President Park's main political rival, who is generally pro-American. Mr Kim was kidnapped from Japan last year and has been charged with political offences in Seoul.

The statement said that anti-communist Koreans might lose their faith in Washington's brand of democracy if President Ford visited Seoul and endorsed a regime "no different" from that of the North.

In the past years the South Koreans generally identified themselves with their leaders and the quest for security in the relationship with the United States. There was great popular and intellectual respect for the United States as an ally.

Two years of struggle have shown a whole generation that something called United States interests is more important to Washington than representative government in South Korea.

The statement concluded: "The visit is a betrayal of the democratic opposition in Korea. Park is not the duly elected head of state ruling with the consent of the people. He used martial law to make himself President, and he rules by terror."

"How can the United States Congress believe Mr Ford's promise not to use Watergate tactics when he goes to Seoul and proclaims his confidence and friendship for a dictator who controls his people by just those methods and worse."

Exchange of prisoners in Cyprus starts again

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Oct 18

The exchange of Greek and Turkish Cypriot prisoners of war and civilian detainees was resumed today in Nicosia after a three-week interruption.

There were wildly emotional scenes as thousands of Greek Cypriots gathered at the reception centre to greet the 179 freed Greeks released today. More than 1,000 Greeks are still in captivity in camps on the Turkish mainland.

The 297 Turkish Cypriots released all came from Limassol. They chose to be released in the Turkish sector of Nicosia, leaving their families in Limassol, apparently because of the Turkish plan eventually to exchange populations on the island.

Each prisoner was given a free choice under the exchange agreement to decide where he wanted to be freed.

In addition to the 179 Greek and 297 Turkish Cypriots set

free in Nicosia, another 141 Greeks chose to be released in the villages in the Turkish-controlled northern sector, while 35 Turks chose to remain in their homes in Limassol.

Mr Glafkos Clerides, the acting Cypriot President, was at the Greek clearing centre to welcome each one of the 179 freed Greeks. He told reporters that all remaining prisoners would be released in two or three weeks.

Washington, Oct 18.—President Ford today signed "with serious reservations" a compromise Bill that postponed a ban on military aid to Turkey until December 10 while attempts are made to negotiate a Cyprus settlement. He has twice vetoed similar versions of the Bill.

Mr Ford said in a statement that he considered the action of Congress "ill-advised and dangerous" but he accepted the measure because Congress "has eased the most troublesome of the earlier restrictions".—AP.

In brief

British team to tackle Everest

Sixteen British climbers will try to scale the south-west face of Everest during the autumn of next year, it was announced yesterday.

The venture is being underwritten by Barclays Bank International. All previous attempts on this most difficult of routes, including an attempt by a British expedition two years ago, have failed.

Olympics choice

Vienna, Oct 18.—Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said today that both Los Angeles and Moscow had equal chances to be awarded the 1980 summer Olympics. The IOC congress will make the choice in Vienna on Wednesday.

Prince at the opera

Melbourne, Oct 18.—The Prince of Wales attended a performance of *Don Giovanni* at the Sydney Opera House tonight on the anniversary of the opening of the opera house 12 months ago by the Queen.

Fire toll rises to 19

Seoul, Oct 18.—The death toll from a fire which destroyed an hotel in Seoul yesterday rose to 19 today with the death of a man in hospital. Police have arrested five people for alleged negligence.

Another chess draw

Moscow, Oct 18.—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi tonight played their eleventh draw in the world chess qualifying series. The draw was reached on the thirtieth move. Karpov leads 2-0.

Chile generals quit

Santiago, Oct 18.—The Chilean Government announced today that seven generals have retired from the Army. President Pinochet called the resignations routine.

New Canadian envoy

Ottawa, Oct 18.—Mr Paul Martin, aged 71, former External Affairs Minister, was named today as the new Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Miners on strike

Salisbury, Oct 18.—Wanlike colliery was idle today as five thousand black workers went on strike over pay demands.

Time limit for arms

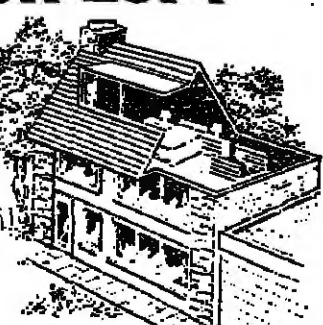
Lourenço Marques, Oct 18.—The transitional government has ordered civilians to surrender all arms within 30 days.

Communists to meet

Warsaw, Oct 18.—A European conference of communist parties will be held in East Germany next year.

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The Bowra World and Bowra Lore

by Anthony Powell

During my first year at Oxford (I went up in October, 1923) I often heard the name of Maurice Bowra spoken but without much idea of what this rather famous young man was like, nor why he was famous. We did not meet, I think, until my third term, the summer, when one afternoon Piers (in those days more usually "Piers") Synnott, also at Balliol (denounced by A. D. Lindsay, when Master, as a "gilded popinjay", but later *haut fonctionnaire* of the Admiralty), brought Bowra, then Dean of Wadham, round to my rooms in college.

Noticeably small, this lack of stature emphasized by a massive head and tiny feet, Bowra—especially in later life—looked a little like those toys which were pushed over because heavily weighted at the base; or perhaps Humpty-Dumpty, whose automatic diction and quickfire interrogations were also paralleled. As against that, the short ringing laughs likely to accompany Bowra's comments were not at all characteristic of Humpty-Dumpty's rather sour resentment, though their tenor could be equally ominous.

Bowra possessed a considerable presence. As a don, he habitually wore a hat and a suit—the last during festive periods like Commem—sometimes varied by flannel trousers, light grey, though never outrageously "Oxford" in cut. The suits were in different shades of brown, very neat, always tending to look a shade tight over the outline of a figure essentially solid rather than plump. One used "Maurice" as a form of address, but a note from him (usually an invitation) would always be signed "CMB".

This social call went off pretty well. Conversation turning for some reason on Byron (rather a favourite topic of Bowra's, as it happened), he remarked that in his hearing at the Gilbert Murray's recently, a visiting notability had asked: "Are you interested in incest, Professor Murray?" to which the Regius Professor of Greek had rather brusquely answered: "Only in a very general sort of way."

After the Balliol meeting I was to some extent included in the Bowra monde—or rather one of them, for there were not a few—an affiliation perceptibly developed the following year, when Henry Yorke (Henry Green, the novelist), whom I had known since preparatory school days, and at Eton, came up to Magdalen, Yorks, through connexions of his own, almost immediately registered as a Bowra friend. Together we used to see a fair amount of Bowra, especially when we both inhabited undergraduate rooms on the top floor of a 4 King Edward Street (lodgings in a robust musichall tradition, kept by the redoubtable Mrs Collins), where Yorke and I would almost obsessively mull over the Bowra world and Bowra lore.

It was a world which parodied of various others in Oxford—avoiding the extreme position of "theatre" or "hearty"—although in itself always a little apart from any of the other worlds of which it might partake. Immensely generous, Bowra entertained a great deal at Wadham; in my own experience, always undergraduates. I can never recall meeting a don in his rooms, though no doubt that was simply a matter of segregation. The dinner-parties were of six or eight, good college food, lots to drink, much laughter and gossip, always a slight sense of danger. This faint awareness of apprehension was by no means imaginary, because the host could easily take offence (usually without visible sign, except to an expert) at an indiscreet word striking a wrong, anyway personally unpleasant, note in dialogues which were, nevertheless, deliberately aimed at indiscretion. Bowra's reaction was likely to be announced a day or two later.

What so-and-so said the other night has just come back as Bad Blood." The rooms themselves were simply furnished, with few pictures: what pictures, I do not remember. Later, at the Warden's House, there was a drawing of Bowra himself by Henry Lamb, which dated, I think, from a visit to Pakenham (now Tullyally) in the early 1930's, when he and the Lambs had been staying in the house at the same time. The larger surfaces to be regulated in the Warden's house underlined this taste for austere interior decoration, a characteristic worth mention as reflecting Bowra's energetic, practical nature, concerned with action, rather than amelioration of his own surroundings; an aspect

of himself in contrast with his other—if you like, "poetic" side, and one he would perhaps have preferred more evenly balanced.

The impact on myself, as an undergraduate, of Bowra's personality and wit is not easy to define, so various were its workings. If the repeated minor shocks from this volcano took many forms, their earliest, most essential, was a sense of release. Here was a don—someone by his very calling, anyway to some extent, suspect as representative (in those days) of authority and discipline, an official promoter of didacticism—who, so far from directly or indirectly attempting to expound tedious moral values of an old-fashioned kind, openly praised the worship of Pleasure.

Of course, those of us who had got as far as the Nineties at school—that is to say anybody, one felt who had any claim, no consideration—were already familiar with "older people" who recommended a romantic Wildean paganism, but Bowra went further, much further, than that. He was also totally free from a, by then, rather musty (though at Oxford by no means defunct) Nineties aestheticism. Everything about him was up-to-date. The innovation was not only to proclaim the paramount claims of eating, drinking and sex (if necessary, auto-erotic), but accepting as absolutely natural, open snobishness, success worship, personal vendettas, unprovoked malice, disloyalty to friends, reading other people's letters (if not lying about, to be sought in unlocked drawers)—the whole bag of tricks which most people think and feel and often act on, yet are themselves ashamed of admitting they do and feel and think.

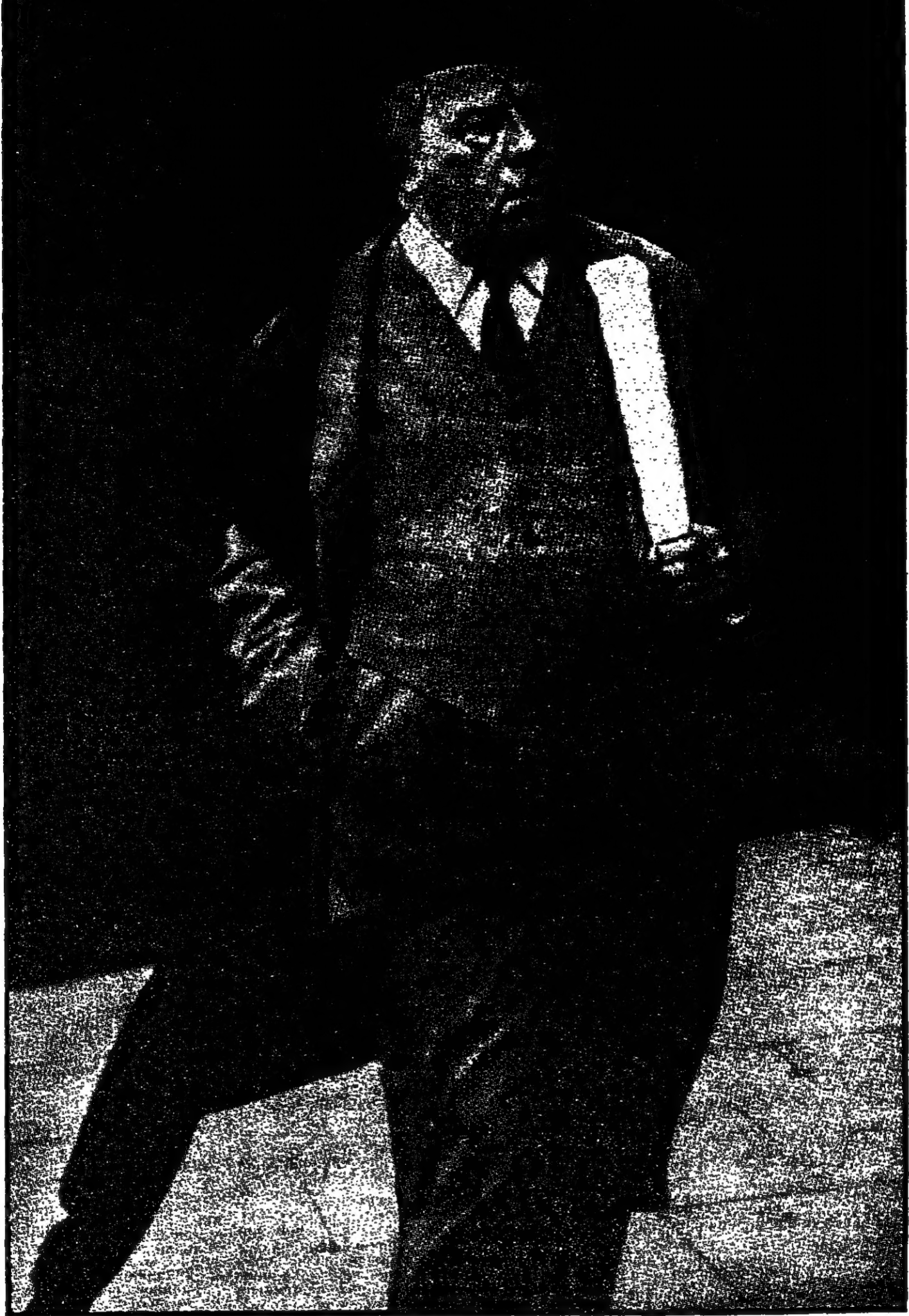
In connexion with personal hates—Bowra made no bones about these—was his suggestion of the Bête Noir Club. Subscribing members of the club were each allowed one name to put on his list, to be circulated to all members, who, irrespective of whether or not they personally had anything against the individual concerned, would secretly persecute him on every possible occasion. Not only was the Bowra gospel sustained with excellent jokes, it was seasoned with a sound common-sense and down-to-earthness, distinguishing it not only from pretentious high-thinking, but also from brutal pursuit of self-interest divorced from good manners.

"You don't get the best value out of your selfishness, if you're selfish all the time." Perhaps some analogy might be drawn between first coming into contact with Bowra, and an initiatory dip into the works of Nietzsche, although so far as I know, Nietzsche's star was not one where Bowra burned much, if any, incense. No modern philosopher, but the Ancient Greeks, supplied all he loved and stood for. That, at least, was the impression he chose to give.

The Bowra delivery, loud, stylized, ironic, usually followed by those deep abrupt bursts of laughter, was superlatively effective in attack. I have heard it suggested that another alumna of Bowra's school (Cheltenham), one a few years older than himself, was reputed to possess a somewhat similar detonative form of speech—thereby suggesting a common Cheltenhamian source, probably a master there—but no details were available, and this rumour has never, so far as I know, been authenticated. It is rather the sort of thing people invent. Even if a foundation had already been laid, Bowra himself had undoubtedly perfected the mechanism formidable, succinct, ear-splitting, in a manner that could only be regarded as his own. Its echoes are still to be heard to this day in the tones of disciples, who, in an unflinching state, came heavily under Bowra influence.

One felt immediately on meeting him for the first time that Bowra was a man quite different from any met before. This was certainly true of myself, also, I think, of most other undergraduates, whether they liked him or not. Some very definitely did not. He was prepared—for an acutely sensitive man, as he himself always proclaimed, far too prepared to make enemies. To any questions about drawbacks in his own nature from which he had suffered, he had an invariable reply.

"A skin too few. Yet one continues to go out of one's way to court people's hatred." I am, of course, speaking of the young Bowra. As in the Bearbohm series of old and Young Selves, there was this taste for austere interior decoration, a characteristic worth mention as reflecting Bowra's energetic, practical nature, concerned with action, rather than amelioration of his own surroundings; an aspect



an astonishing vision of forbidden things accepted as a matter of course, and with appropriate laughter. K. V. Bell, my history tutor at Balliol, used to say: "The wall round the Senior Common Room is a low one, but there is a wall." Bowra, most of the time, ignored this comparatively artificial barrier. I remember the unexpectedness of a sudden reminder of his own professional status, sense of what was academically correct, when, after a noisy dinner party at Wadham, someone (not myself) wandering round Bowra's sitting room, suddenly asked: "Why, Maurice, what are these?"

Bowra jumped up as if dynamited. "Put those down at once. They're School papers. No, indeed..." A moment later he was looking away in a drawer the candidates' answers to their examination, laughing, but, for a second, he had been angry. The astonishment I felt at the time (this very justifiable) call to order shows how skilfully Bowra normally handled his parties of young men. At the same time, even in those early days, it was from time to time apparent that Bowra himself was not immune from falling victim to Bowra doctrine: a fact that he—anyway in later life—was far too intelligent not to recognize, and ironically to acknowledge.

The showmanship was usually brilliant, never in the least fraudulent, but only the more naive of spectators could fail to grasp that a proportion of it was purely defensive. There were less well fortified positions, as well as the well fortified ones. The former sometimes proved vulnerable, not so much to deliberate assault, as to undesigned incursions on the part of disciples speaking too frankly; indeed speaking in the manner Bowra himself had taught them. They

would, for instance, report back painful things other people had said about Bowra himself, which, very naturally, he did not always appreciate. Nevertheless, he would stick to his guns, and usually came out on top, or not far from that.

Certain matters, unclear at the time, fall into better perspective when one looks back; notably the "age-gap" of the 1920's, a chasm making all subsequent ones of its sort seem inconsiderable. Men and women grown up before 1914 were not only older, they were altogether set apart from my generation. Thus they remained throughout life; you never caught up with them.

This was true, broadly speaking, whether or not they had been actively involved in hostilities, but it was particularly true (though, paradoxically, within this category, sometimes superficially obscured) of the younger men, like Bowra, those nearer in age to my own lot. These war veterans of no great age had, on the one hand, known a world already disparately short (though not unadventurous) time Bowra spent in the army played a profound part in his thoughts and inner life. I think it possible that even at those Wadham dinner parties, when the uproar was at its height, not least on the part of the host, the days and friends of the war were never far from Bowra's mind.

Not long after he came up, Henry Yorke penetrated Lady Ottoline Morrell's circle at Garsington, to which in due course he introduced me also. Bowra was already an habitué, but even he was prepared to recognize that a Garsington invitation was not something to be treated lightly. For the most experienced in salon life, Garsington represented moving up into the firing-line; for a nervous undergraduate, an

some special sort) found in the toast-rack. A short time later Lady Ottoline arrived. She looked round the table. Something was wrong. She rang the bell.

"Where is my toast?" Lady Ottoline's very individual manner of speaking, a kind of cooling nasal lisp—often imitated, but never in the least successfully—was at its most threatening.

The parlour-maid, herself well known as a formidable character, fixed her eyes on Bowra.

"The toast was there when he came down, m'lady..." Bowra, Yorke and I were on our way to luncheon at Garsington once, when, I remember, Bowra remarked that he had had his hair cut—"makes one more presentable". The word "presentable", not particularly notable in that context, was a very important epithet in the Bowra system of social terminology; a system which had to be picked up and adhered to by the neophyte. That was not at all difficult on account of its convenient brevity, and the manner in which it had been designed to cover most human types at Oxford, and elsewhere. Indeed, its total adoption was hard to resist, and one of the forms of power that Bowra exercised over his disciples.

"Presentable" was not merely an important label, but *sine qua non* for acceptance into the Bowra scheme of things. There were certainly Bowra acquaintances, kept in the background, who never quite succeeded in qualifying, as well as ruthless, who still allowed some access. The limbo they occupied did not go so far as the very damaging absolute antithesis "unpresentable". Those who had "unpresentable" pinned on them were remorselessly barred.

"Able" (or "able, I'm afraid") probably did not signify personal approval, but let fly a fusillade of fireworks; was, at worst, a fairly high commendation. "Upright" was also not lightly accorded, dinner table combination might be held in its way equally complimentary (if you cared about old-fashioned honourable dealings), but was likely to carry overtones of shade sinister, with no guarantee of friendliness. "Nice stupid man", hardly flattering to the object of its designation, was at the same time well disposed, and accorded relatively sparingly. "Shit of hell", a status in the severest degree derogatory, in practice inclined to imply, as well as hearty dislike, an element of uneasy suspicion, sometimes amounting to acknowledged fear.

Bowra made great play with these categories, which were an established part of his verbal barrage. There were other important phrases, such as "make bad blood" (referred to as "bad blood" or "cause pain"), "Bad blood" might be used in two rather different senses. Bowra would say: "I made splendid bad blood between so-and-so and so-and-so over such-and-such a matter", laughing a lot at the thought of what he had brought about; he would also, as has been said, speak gloomily of "bad blood" made in relation to himself. This latter might be deliberate vilification, or an accidental remark later conceived as having slide bearing on himself. "Cause pain" was likely to refer not to specific attacks of his own or other people, but the success or good luck of individuals which brought pangs of envy or jealousy on hearing the name. "Cause pain" may have had its origin in the hero of R. L. Stevenson's *The Wrong Box* who used to say: "Anything to cause a little pain."

These Bowra approaches to life, jocular yet practical, provoking both laughter and trepidation, are hard to preserve in the memory, but they are all other-wit. Bowra's could be of the carefully perfected order (none the worse for that), set-pieces produced with a flourish on social occasions, many examples of which remain on record. Good talkers are apt to be remembered for these comparatively elaborate *mot*s. Excellent as those could be in their own field, Bowra's throwaway allusions and comebacks often surpassed them, thereby marking him out (which cannot be said of all good talkers) as a wit who neither required previous preparation for what he said, nor saved up all the good stuff for smart company. The ephemeral nature of such good remarks prevent them from passing into history, since they ornamented conversations too trivial to remember or record; for example, someone (perhaps myself) commented on a story just told: "On earth the broken wind..." to which Bowra without pause added: "...in the heaven, a perfect sound."

The Bowra world was one where there must be no uncertainty. A clear cut decision had to be made about everything and everybody—good, bad—desirable, undesirable—nice man, shit of hell. This method naturally included intellectual judgments, taste in works of art. In one sense, nothing is more to be aimed at in approaching such matters than lucid, uncompromising thought; in another, the arts are always an area of uncertainty in their creation, a good deal of latitude allowed for experiment. In the Bowra world there was little or no concession to uncertainty—latterly that was perhaps less true—and, when I first knew Bowra, he himself always suggested a sense of uneasiness at activities in that line of too independent a sort. That was, of course, within the sphere of Bowra himself being, in principle, well disposed to what was "advanced". Bowra himself, with all his intelligence and spoken wit, remained throughout life inexplicably onhandy at writing. He was a capable, if academic and rather uninspiring literary critic. His comic poems were comic, no more. They possessed no unique quality. Any field in which he did not excel was a distress to him, the literary one most of all; therefore I think—for young men who wanted to develop along lines of their own—it was best to know Bowra, then get away; if necessary return to him in due course to appreciate the many things he had to offer.

An incident one now sees as wearing a social tight-rope, but at the time seemed an amusing intellectual experiment, was a dinner party Yorke and I gave at King Edward Street, to which, among others, we asked Bowra and my Balliol tutor, Kenneth Bell. The dinner appeared a great success at the time, even though Bowra had commented without enthusiasm on hearing Bell was to be one of the guests. Throughout the evening, Bell, in his own heavy, erratic manner a man of great charm and brilliance, let fly a fusillade of fireworks; was, at worst, a fairly high commendation. "Upright" was also not lightly accorded, dinner table combination might be held in its way equally complimentary (if you cared about old-fashioned honourable dealings), but was likely to carry overtones of shade sinister, with no guarantee of friendliness. "Nice stupid man", hardly flattering to the object of its designation, was at the same time well disposed, and accorded relatively sparingly. "Shit of hell", a status in the severest degree derogatory, in practice inclined to imply, as well as hearty dislike, an element of uneasy suspicion, sometimes amounting to acknowledged fear.

I can now see that dinner party as giving opportunity to learn, which I did not take. Had I been quicker to comprehend its intricacies, later events might have been less laughably handled; although, as things fell out, that, so far as I myself was concerned, could well have been for the best.

A year or more after I first met Bowra, I was spending the vacation in rather depressing circumstances living with my parents in a "private hotel" on the outskirts of Andover in Hampshire. After a spell on the staff, my father had returned to regimental duty with his battalion, stationed in that area. We had been unable to find a house near Tidworth (or wherever it was), and were stuck out more or less indefinitely, in this dismal spot. One afternoon—I cannot remember the time of year, but summer, rather than winter—an obviously hired car turned into the short drive, and stopped at the door of the hotel.

Out of the car stepped Bowra, and again, as it happened, Synnott, who had perhaps been driving, though some memory remains of a chauffeur. Certainly Bowra was not at the wheel. It appeared, so far as I can remember, that Synnott had been staying up for some weeks of the vacation (probably in order to work the Greats), and he and Bowra, coming over to this part of the country for a jaunt (perhaps to visit the sights of Winchester), had decided to pay a call—though I cannot imagine how they knew where I was living. This was an unprecedented excitement in the bleak Andover day. They stayed for tea. When it was time to return to Oxford, Bowra put forward the suggestion, which may even have been represented as the object of the visit, that I should come back with them. Bowra would put me up for a day or two at Wadham. It would make a change, Synnott, I feel pretty sure, would know where I was on his way home.

I accepted this proposal in the manner one accepted so much at that age, just as something that happened. It was all rather an adventure. I was very glad to get away from

continued from opposite page

Andover, even for a short time. I did not give much thought to what might be expected of me at the receiving end—which was, I suppose, to make myself reasonably agreeable for a few days, then return home without overstaying my welcome. I remained in Oxford for two or three days, then came back to Andover.

One evening, dining *tête-à-tête* with Bowra in his room, I spoke of how little I liked being at Oxford, and how I longed to get it over and go home. The lack of finesse in doing such sentiments in the circumstances was, of course, altogether inexcusable. The idea that Bowra himself was a young man with a irreverent still ahead of him, out which he no doubt suffered still all sorts of uncertainties, even horrors, never crossed my mind. He seemed a well-settled person for whom all was settled. In a sense, from a point of view, that made a gaffe even worse. My own remarks were unusual for an undergraduate of that generation, most of whom regarded still as the happiest of days, etc. One learns in due course (without always achieving the aim in practice) that, often than not, it is better to keep deeply felt remarks to oneself. In any case a little good sense might have warned me that confession of just that sort is not one to make to a glibly old friend, who, even in his becoming one of the brightening fixed stars of Oxford firmament, Bowra's hospitality had been a part in inducing such a speaking, but I make no attempt to put that forward in remission.

In short, it took some 35 years for our relations to over from that evening in Andover. I was not put in any like the worst disgrace possible, condemned to the unlighted outer darkness undergrads might be liable, especially those to whom the "treading on people's" at the time understood. Indeed, beyond the adoption of a somewhat tarted form of dress, and a falling off of itations, no spectacular catastrophe took place. We continued meet while I remained up at Oxford, later sometimes running across each other in London.

Although I regret my maladroitness in causing this rift, I am not sure—as suggested by whether for my own sake it was not just as well to withdraw from Bowra in the first place, before the grip came all but irremovable. A subtle disjunction would in any case have taken place, as of disagreement existing the stage each of us was reaching, a break inevitable. When I was briefly attached Intelligence Corps Headquarters at Oxford during the

war, Bowra lunched with my wife and myself at the Randolph. All went well, even if things were not quite on the footing like they once had been. Professor Lindemann had just been raised to the peerage as Lord Cherwell.

"Don't mind that. Don't mind at all," Bowra said. "Causes pain. You wouldn't believe the pain it's caused."

I emphasize this change of relation, not because of great interest in itself—it could hardly be of less—but on account of the manner in which it divided my acquaintance with Bowra into two quite separate periods: the first, Bowra in his late twenties; the second, Bowra in his early sixties: the sort of pattern that appeals to the instincts of a professional writer.

A year or two after the war I met, quite by chance, when we had taken a holiday cottage in the country, a young man who turned out to be an undergraduate at Wadham, of which Bowra was by then Warden. I asked him to go on with the head of the house. The young man did not stint his praise. He could hardly sufficiently commend a man of such distinction, for whom no member of the college was too humble to do a service, to be geographically remote to be kept in touch with on a down; understanding, amusing, hard working, the Warden was a don in a million.

But I added the young Wadhamite, "I've heard he's an absolute fish out of water, when he's away from the academic world he's accustomed to."

I really cannot imagine any typification which would have annoyed Bowra more: nor one that was less true. The words are, however, of interest: first by illustrating how easy it is to make misjudgments at an early age; secondly, by showing how heartily Bowra threw himself into the Warden's role. To the inexperienced it seemed impossible that he could possess any other interest. This capacity for taking on with Oxford firmament, Bowra's hospitality had been a part in inducing such a speaking, but I make no attempt to put that forward in remission.

Never to have seen Bowra on an Hellenic cruise was to have missed an essential aspect of his life. The constant close on 300 passengers of whom more than half might come from the United States. Bowra would from time to time lecture, and in general propagate, sometimes in an indirect manner, the archaeological sites to be visited. His lectures at Oxford were not, anyway in the eyes of his colleagues, regarded as his forte, but the ones he gave on these cruises were another matter. No one who heard him in the museum at Olympia (Centaur and Lapithae) could be anything but richly stimulated, an experience really worth having. It might be supposed that someone, by this time famous as a scholar and personality, might have become a trifle unapproachable by the run-of-the-mill tourist. Nothing could have been further from that, nor from his former pupil's assessment of Bowra removed from the academic setting; at least this was a very different kind of academic setting. Bowra was just as likely to be seen at a table of delighted grey-haired

matrons from West Kensington or the Middle West, as exchanging cracks with Morimer Wheeler (or what might snobbishly be regarded as tourist elite) over a raki at the bar.

In 1960, my wife and I went on one of these Hellenic cruises, which included putting in at Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, North Africa, as well as Greece. When, with the rest of the party, we met at London Airport, there was a second when one wondered how things were going to go so far as the Bowra relationship was concerned. The plane flew to Milan, then there was a longish bus journey to Genoa. Bowra and I sat next to each other on the bus. We talked a lot. Old contacts were reestablished. The detente was complete.

At Malta, Bowra asked us (with our 14-year-old younger son) to dine with him at a restaurant he knew on the island. This restaurant was situated on the higher levels of Valetta. We reached it on the way out by taxi. Bowra explaining that we could more easily return by public lift, which, operating at regular intervals, grounded his passengers only a short way from the harbour, and our ship.

We dined enjoyably, and strolled to the place of the lift. A notice on it indicated that we had missed the last descent by 10 minutes, and were faced with a long and steep descent on foot.

Four-letter words have been rather overdone of late years, but when the ex-Viceroy-Chancellor of Oxford University, President of the British Academy, holder of innumerable honours, degrees and international laurels, expressed himself (and with one of the rest of us) with one of them it was intensely funny.

The monosyllable must have carried as far as the African coast. We were on a second cruise with Bowra when the ship passed through the Dardanelles. As we sailed in the shore of Gallipoli, in a brief, quite unemphatic ceremony a wreath was committed to the sea. Some days later I remarked to Bowra that, although the best part of 50 years had passed, the moment of the wreath's descent to the waves had been moving, even rather upsetting. I was not quite prepared for the violence of agreement.

"Had to go below. Lie down for half-an-hour afterwards in my cabin."

After this second cruise with Bowra, he asked me to be his guest at the "Dorothy" dinner, and we stayed at Wadham. On the morning we left I was with him in the hall of the Warden's House, when an undergraduate (wearing a beard) arrived to ask a question or obtain some permission. Bowra fired off questions in the old accustomed explosive manner. The young man did not react. One knew that an amused—even a naive reflex would immediately achieve a favourable result, but no reaction at all was visible. The undergraduate went away.

"I don't understand them at all nowadays," Bowra said. Later in the year Bowra came to us for a weekend. It was during this visit that something (in addition to Gallipoli) convinced me of how much the "first" war had meant to him.

We took him to dine with some neighbours. There was certainly plenty to drink, but that did not altogether explain what followed after dinner. Bowra insisted—he really did insist—on the whole party spending the rest of the evening singing *There's a long, long trail winding and packing up your troubles in the old kithab*. Perhaps by then he did not often find himself in company where such behaviour was even conceivable. I suppose it is just possible that an evening might have ended in the same way in the days when I had first known him, but I never remember anything of the sort, and, in any case, it would then have been somewhat different.

Two additional cruise incidents should go on record. My wife had just been dancing *The Blue Danube* waltz with Bowra. This was the sole dance he registered (what he reported) plying the ground like a little bull entering the ring. When we were sitting together afterwards, speaking of invitations, domestic arrangements, the subject of the dance, its subject forgotten, fell a quite thoughtless comment.

"But surely that's easy enough for a carefree bachelor like you, Maurice," Bowra was suddenly disposed. "Never, never, use that term of me again."

He laughed immediately after, but for a moment it had been no laughing matter; perhaps a sudden touch of what he himself, the old days, had called "creeping bitterness."

The other matter arose one afternoon sailing past Samothrace. Kipling's name had cropped up. Bowra said: "Have you ever played the game of marking yourself for the qualities listed in *If*? It's a good one."

We set about playing the game at once. Rather unexpectedly, Bowra knew the poem by heart. I now greatly regret that I did not immediately write down the words of the attributes Bowra claimed (the was very modest about them), and also the correct system of marking. My impression is that you could clock up half a mark for possessing the characteristic in principle, another half for improving the situation, when all men doubt you, scoring additionally for making allowance for their doubting too. It is, however, possible that you were assessed, for five, out of each combined confidence and courage, a less likely, because I seem to recall that Bowra gave himself a total of only three-and-a-half out of a potential 15, or thereabouts. His comments greatly augmented the pleasures of the game.

"Being that about don't deal in lies, that's absurd, of course. Next one."

We came to Triumph and Disaster.

"Can't say about Triumph. Never experienced it."

"Maurice, what nonsense."

But he was adamant. He had never known Triumph. All the same, he had liked playing the *If* game, and was in very good form after it.

Anthony Powell

From Maurice Bowra, edited by Hilda Doolittle, published by the Hogarth Press, London, 1974. £3.25. © Anthony Powell 1974

Bridge Making it simple

approach system protects, practically at least, the dealer against bad suit breaks; in it is combined with the openings it becomes of utmost importance for the or to be rebid before part launch themselves into awkward or any other con-showing convention. A use of suit by the opener for a forcing response can create a slam contract which a loophole for the defender; to pierce because there is sufficient bidding space to in every conceivable case, both the next deals there an unbreakable slam in is. The forcing response was needed to confirm Clubs as trump suit (and in the

second example the responder gave his partner a positive raise) but in each instance it produced the wrong contract because the force was unnecessary on the first round.

No score; dealer North.

♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

South's final bid marked him with not more than one losing heart, so that West's chance of defeating the slam by an orthodox lead was ruled out. To put his partner on play to give him a ruff in clubs West took the only chance by underleading

his ♠A. He led the ♠2 and declarer carelessly followed suit with the ♠9 instead of the ♠J. East immediately grasped the reason why he had won the trick with the ♠10 and returned a club.

An even more subtle lead from ♠10 4 2, ♠K J 5, ♠A 9 7 5 2, ♠J 4 was found by West in defending a small slam in No trumps where the responder forced with a poor four-card suit.

Game all; dealer East.

♠ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

South's final bid marked him with not more than one losing heart, so that West's chance of defeating the slam by an orthodox lead was ruled out. To put his partner on play to give him a ruff in clubs West took the only chance by underleading

South was uncertain whether his partner had made a Blackwood enquiry and decided to bid Six No Trumps on the strength of his 17 points instead of five diamonds or six clubs.

West foresaw that he could not afford to open a small diamond because he had no trick in the suit except the ♠A, and he would be squeezed if declarer ran his spades and clubs unless East held the ♠Q. A small spade was equally unattractive whilst a low heart would compel declarer to finesse on the first round if dummy had the ♠AQ, because he would otherwise lose two tricks. Convinced that declarer's only weakness could be in hearts and that he must hope for South to have a singleton honour in that suit, he made the brilliant lead of the ♠Q fall, and was rewarded when the ♠Q fell.

Edward Mayer

Drink Vines which will last

tendency to drink fine as while they are young, makes many French vineyard owners disappointed to British lover of claret aged the traditional way, has hastened by economic ousures. However, in the s British shippers and merchants had a vintage thought could not be drunk. Moreover, they had to the prolific and engaging is, followed by the light very pleasing 1960s and the 1962s, one of the charming vintages since delicious 1953.

In 1961s, however, are ter than all these. But, a recent tasting of some he Médoc, I stand by my view that it is infinitesimal to drink these wines now; lighter ones could be ed at again in five years, will undoubtedly go on cloping for 10 or more, could be the clarets that for a half century.

bottle price, exclusive of VAT, is given, but the wines are only available by the case lot.

The Durtuch Grand Poujeaux, from Moulis (1973), was the wine on the small-scale tasting. It possesses charm, a very pronounced bouquet and marked length—indeed, with this vintage, a wine that finishes short is the exception. I liked it, but some people might find it too obvious.

The Grand Puy Lacoste, a fifth growth of St. Estèphe (1975), is another wine still only beginning to stir in its sleep, the bouquet slight, the fruit pronounced, perhaps a bit obvious, but appealing to those who like a meaty character.

The Cos d'Estournel (1970) and the Calon Ségur, also from St. Estèphe, second and third growths respectively, were totally different: the Cos, usually very classic, is still shut up tight as regards bouquet and flavour, but there is an enticing subtle smell underneath that promises great things. The Calon, also reserved in bouquet, although expected, almost heavy wine, with a huge "push" of after-taste; I would think it might eventually be far more charming than I could have expected, and it is definitely great Calon. The Montrose, another St. Estèphe and much lighter in style, a little abrupt at the end—this is often a variable wine that can change, with maturity to develop

charm, but I did not find it there at present.

The Lynch Bages (1971) will appeal to people who like Lynch Bages. I admit to finding this fifth growth Pauillac usually a bit obvious and heavy; the 1961 will certainly have to wait to develop its acidity.

The St. Julien was all delicious—one can see why people might be tempted to drink these. The Ducru Beaucastillon was my favourite, a beautiful, elegant wine, with notable fruitiness and a "bloom" to it that promises a great future (1970), but the fourth growth, Talbot (1969), a lighter wine, has the close texture and intense flower smell of the region. It would be a superb wine to introduce this great vintage as it is easy to understand. The Grand Larose, a second growth (1970), was silky rather than flowery, a little light but displaying the intense, hot character of the vintage. The Léoville Barton (1970) and Léoville Lascases (1970), both second growths, are quite different. The Lascases is already obviously impressive, and the touch of austerity that results from this vineyard adjoining the soil of Pauillac can be noted; the Barton is still a dark, only vaguely fragrant wine, with outstanding freshness and a huge attack that increases in the mouth with surprising sweetness at the end. Personally I edged by preferring the Barton, although initially I thought the Lascases slightly

more elegant.

The Pichon Longueville, Comtesse de Lalande, was, in the opinion of many, the finest wine of the selection still on sale. The Pichon (1979) is superb classic claret, still opening out as regards bouquet and flavour, but perfectly balanced, with great charm at the beginning and end, plus indications that, with time, it will yield more and more in admirable proportion.

Finally, the Carrades of Chateau Lafite (1970), the wine made from vines that are less than the 12-year-old minimum demanded for those going into the "grand vin": curiously, the Cabernet Sauvignon, which is usually overshadowed at Lafite by the Merlot, is here very evident indeed, and—when one knows that there are young vines yielding the lively quality they bestow is also evident.

If you get the chance to try any of the great 1961s in a restaurant or have some in reserve, then I suggest that they should be decanted not less than four or five hours ahead of time. Even longer could be to their advantage: we tasted this selection four or five hours after they were decanted and drank them six or seven hours later. They must be decanted—the restaurant server tells you or great claret in a cradle is simply going to give the customer a large amount of deposit in the glass, by churning up the contents of the bottle.

Pamela Vandyke Price

SOUTH BANK CONCERT HALLS

Director: John Denison CBE. Tickets: 928 3191. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 3002. Postal applications must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

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Gerald Trueman
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NEW PHILHARMONIA
Loris Maestri
Oct. 27, 7.30 p.m.
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Philip Ledger
Oct. 29, 8 p.m.
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Jean Costa
Oct. 30, 5.55 p.m.
£2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p

BOURNEMOUTH SYMPHONY
Piero Berglund
Oct. 30, 8 p.m.
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NEW PHILHARMONIA
Loris Maestri
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£2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p

NEW JAPAN PHILHARMONIC
Seiji Ozawa
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THAMES CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
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A toast to Schoenberg

Post to: Classical Marketing, Polydor Ltd, 17-19 Stratford Place,
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Travel

The cruise that takes the cake

"How very lucky you are to travel the world as you do. I expect you have been everywhere by now."

The small Scottish lady crinkled a smile at me, as we leaned over the rail of Ocean Monarch's boat deck. The liner

was approaching her berth at Funchal, slowly and with the delicate care needed to manoeuvre her 26,000 tons into its appointed place. ("Never forget that a liner is the biggest and heaviest moving object made by man", I was

told on my first cruise years ago. I have never forgotten.) It was a little before nine a.m. and the sun had not yet got a grip on the day, so my elderly companion wrapped her white cardigan about her shoulders, repeating her comment that I must, by now, have been "everywhere".

We looked together at the Funchal houses and the high green slopes of Madeira beyond. "I have never been here", I replied.

It is something of a wonder that Madeira has eluded me for so long. After all, there have been many past opportunities to visit the island and it does have strong links with many attractions for the British. It is also (politics permitting) on the threshold of considerable growth in terms of tourism.

That may not be palatable news to those who regard Madeira as being set apart from the mass market place of the holiday industry. However, take consolation from the fact that the island is "under development" in terms of tourist facilities and it is official policy to preserve Madeira and protect it from the destructive effects of tourist growth. An Englishman, long resident on the island, summed up the situation by remarking that Funchal used to have "guests", now it has "visitors" but soon it will have "holidaymakers".

"After that, I suppose we get trippers", and then Lord help us", he declared, though he knows as well as I that Madeira will never develop along those lines.

All that apart, I must say that our first encounter with Madeira was a delight. We did what was expected of us as shore excursionists ("day trippers"?), and took one of the organized coach tours to Terreiro da Luta, some 2,800 feet up in the mountainous countryside behind Funchal.

Decanted from the coaches at a restaurant, we admired the view from its terrace, drank small glasses of wine as fortification for the nerves (unnecessary, as it turned out), then embarked on the basket toboggan ride to the village of Monte, 900 feet below. The sensation of speed was greater than the speed itself, but the whole affair formed an enjoyable morning excursion, rounded off with a visit to a

wine lodge and the coach returning us to the ship in time for lunch.

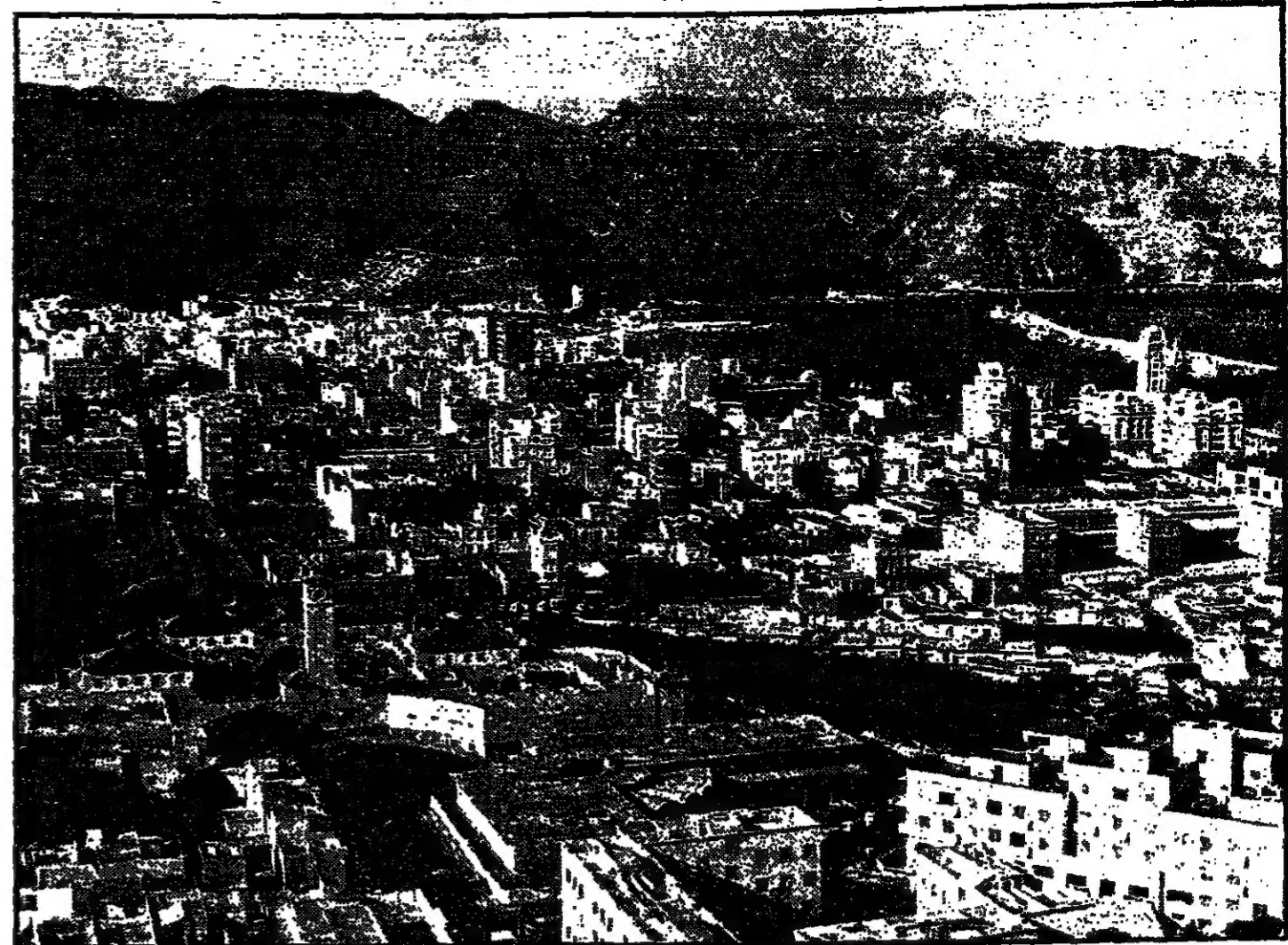
Dinner, however, was taken ashore at a restaurant called A Romana, which may not have been absolutely typical of what Funchal has to offer, but which provided an excellent menu and some fine wine. There is much more to be said about Madeira, but I have not the space now. Another time, and, perhaps, after another visit....

Ocean Monarch's first port of call on her two-week cruise had been Tangier, which is, and has been for many years, a popular stopping place as far as British cruise passengers are concerned. In contrast to Madeira, it is a port I now know well, so our expedition into the narrow and twisting streets of the old town was a familiar experience. The shopping was quickly done, and that old game of haggling that is so essential to North African trading, as we argued about the prices of jewelry and blankets, brass and copper ware, silver bangles and wicked-looking, patently fake, firearms. But Tangier is not what it was, for the atmosphere of mystery and intrigue—though never as strong as fiction implied—has completely gone. In its place are the trappings of tourism.

Our self-appointed guide led us, on request, to a cafe where we sipped mint tea and were entertained by a large upstairs salon with decorated tiles on its walls and cushions strewn along bench seats. We had been there only a few minutes, however, when a tour group of Americans and Germans was ushered in for their obligatory pause. With their arrival, and their flashing cameras, the cafe situation was transformed.

The day was a successful one, and made the more enjoyable by good-natured shopkeepers and loitering youths who practised their fractured English upon us. They praised, like parrots, the endeavours of assorted football teams, though most appear to think that Bobby Charlton still plays for England, and they offered to swap camels for our embarrassed females.

There were, as it happens, no camels about so we were unable to test the sincerity of their offers. As Lanzarote was



Santa Cruz de Tenerife: A field day for the bargain hunter.

to be our next stop, I promised my inquisitive children that there would be camels in plenty on that stark and barren island.

Last time I wrote about Lanzarote and its camels, however, I mentioned having been told that the heads could not swim. (A plausible ship's doctor had assured me that a camel's centre of gravity prevents it.) A deluge of letters convinced me that readers of this page are, among other things, experts on the care and maintenance of exotic livestock, so I shall say no more about them.

Lanzarote was as impressive as I remembered it, and we travelled again to the fascinating Montaña del Fuego through miles upon miles of dead black landscape. Could this ever have been the El-

Yan Fields? Passengers on Ocean Monarch were, in general, thoroughly impressed with the spectacles of Lanzarote, and I am glad to note it features as a port of call in Shaw Savill's 1975 itineraries. Many of the people to whom I spoke had been doubtful about the island and, indeed, positively disappointed by their first impression of Arrecife, but this gave place to wonder at the way in which the islanders have scratched a living from the land. Hotels and a number of villas are being built, and it is of interest to note that no less than a dozen British tour companies include Lanzarote in their 1975 brochures.

Of all the ports at which the ship called, I fear that for me Santa Cruz de Tenerife was

something of a let down. Those passengers intent on snapping up duty free bargains had a field day, and as this aspect of a cruise holiday is quite important to many people, I realize that Tenerife has considerable appeal. My disappointment, I imagine, stems from a previous visit to other parts of the island, and the expectation that Santa Cruz would have more to offer than cut-price goods. (To be fair, it does have an interesting church containing Nelson's battle flags and older relics, as well as some monuments and buildings of merit.)

Tangier, Lanzarote, Tenerife and Madeira, plus a call at Vigo on the homeward run, struck the right balance for the two week cruise. I heard no criticisms about the arrange-

ments for shore excursions, and this aspect of the holiday seems to be well handled.

As for the cruise in general, I must stress that my criticisms of two weeks ago deal with shortcomings that can be rectified. Often they lie in small matters, "piggling" little things which, themselves are unimportant, but which, combined, can cause upsets. I do hope that Shaw Savill manages to get their ship sharpened up, for their company's 1975 cruise programme contains a number of similar forays to the Canary Isles and Madeira, as well as voyages into the Mediterranean. For such cruises Ocean Monarch is worthy of your consideration for the ship, as I have stressed, a fine ship.

John Carter

Have you had your summer holiday?

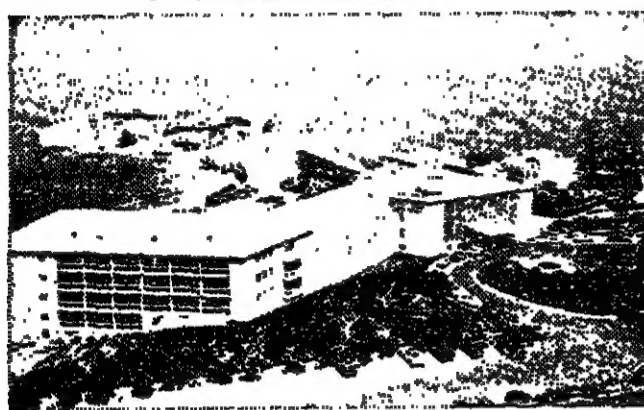
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Chess

An art, not a game

Every now and then, when I come across some unfortunate individual who does not know how to play chess, I am liable to be affronted by the remark "It's only a game". Now, I am fully aware that I should exercise compassion and allow no traces of *sacra indignatio* to creep into my voice when bidding the said blunder person a curt goodbye. For indeed he or she is merely one of the "fowl and the brute" of which Alexander Selkirk regretted being the lord on his desert island.

Being human he is worse, or, to phrase it more sympathetically, he is in a worse plight. He is in fact a deprived person. Not for him the joys of initiating, developing and finally bringing a beautiful idea to its harmonious consummation by the right and just combination. Not for him the violent and almost primeval pleasure of administering summary justice by delivering checkmate; and not for him such more refined and subtle delights as winning a rook and pawn ending à la Rubinstein or the use of two bishops to form patterns as aesthetically rewarding to the senses as a garden picture by Bonnard.

For it has to be said that anyone who regards chess in the light of the remark mentioned in my first sentence is totally oblivious of its artistry. This is the reason why, indeed, I think we must qualify the really great chess-master with the appellation of artist.

Many years ago, travelling to my first chess olympiad at Warsaw in 1935, I found a large welcoming crowd on the platform of the railway station. It was not in fact for me. There was a much smaller delegation of officials waiting to meet the chess-masters there; but it so happened that the great pianist Arthur Rubinstein was on the train. Some months later I read in an interview that he gave to a reporter of a London newspaper a remark he made about often being confused with a chess-player of the same name.

It is highly possible that this confusion occurred at Warsaw that year since Akiba Rubinstein, the great Polish-Jewish chess-master, was also on the train that day. The point that I am trying to make, however, is that both these Rubinsteins were artists. Saying to Akiba "It's only a game" is about the equivalent of telling Arthur music is only a series of noises. Your true and dedicated chess-master regards chess with the same devotion that Schubert gives to music in his beautiful setting of *An die Musik*.

There may be some who aver that all this is an exaggeration and who will accuse me of being what the eighteenth century

termed "an enthusiast", which was the fairly polite description of an eccentric fanatic. "Chess", they will say, "cannot be deemed a way of life."

To which I reply that I never intended lowering it to that level. Chess is, on the contrary, one of the artistic and enjoyable pursuits that make life worth living.

Is this an impudent claim? Worse still—I am being guilty of committing the eighth deadly sin—that of pomposity? Well then, let me slightly shift my stand. The artistry you get in chess is of the same nature as that you find in other games. For example, the masters of lawn tennis delight us, and themselves, with the conception and execution of just such beautiful ideas as we have in chess. Anyone who has watched Ken Rosewall in action must have enjoyed the artistry of his positional play and the beauty of his final winning stroke (this last being the equivalent of our combination).

All these pleasures are limited and finite; but so of course is life and I am not, at the moment, thinking of making claims for eternity in chess. In all probability, the great games of a Tal or a Fischer will not endure longer than, say, a sonnet of Shakespeare's. I am merely maintaining in all humility that these aesthetic achievements are *deus perennis*, and the way the world is going at present, bronze is not going to last all that long either.

It must also be admitted, alas,

that the fact that chess is also a competition, a rivalry, between two players means that this artistry is not necessarily unalloyed. You will remember that tradition approves all forms of competition and that type of chess-master who covets the point at the expense of artistry either of conception or execution is always with us. It would be invidious to name names in this connexion but there are players whose presence in a tournament spells death to all artistic interest.

Fortunately they are more than counterbalanced by such fine spirits as Tal and Larsen, who are both active at the moment. Here is a sparkling example of Tal's art from an international tournament at Lublin in Poland this year. Incidentally Tal won first prize in this event with 12½ points out of 15, no less than 3 points ahead of his nearest rival.

White: Tal. Black: Szymczak; English Opening.

1. K-K3 K-K3 2. P-Q4 3. P-Q4 4. P-Q4 5. P-Q4 6. P-Q4 7. P-Q4 8. P-Q4 9. P-Q4 10. P-Q4 11. P-Q4 12. P-Q4 13. P-Q4 14. P-Q4 15. P-Q4 16. P-Q4 17. P-Q4 18. P-Q4 19. P-Q4 20. P-Q4 21. P-Q4 22. P-Q4 23. P-Q4 24. P-Q4 25. P-Q4 26. P-Q4 27. P-Q4 28. P-Q4 29. P-Q4 30. P-Q4 31. P-Q4 32. P-Q4 33. P-Q4 34. P-Q4 35. P-Q4 36. P-Q4 37. P-Q4 38. P-Q4 39. P-Q4 40. P-Q4 41. P-Q4 42. P-Q4 43. P-Q4 44. P-Q4 45. P-Q4 46. P-Q4 47. P-Q4 48. P-Q4 49. P-Q4 50. P-Q4 51. P-Q4 52. P-Q4 53. P-Q4 54. P-Q4 55. P-Q4 56. P-Q4 57. P-Q4 58. P-Q4 59. P-Q4 60. P-Q4 61. P-Q4 62. P-Q4 63. P-Q4 64. P-Q4 65. P-Q4 66. P-Q4 67. P-Q4 68. P-Q4 69. P-Q4 70. P-Q4 71. P-Q4 72. P-Q4 73. P-Q4 74. P-Q4 75. P-Q4 76. P-Q4 77. P-Q4 78. P-Q4 79. P-Q4 80. P-Q4 81. P-Q4 82. P-Q4 83. P-Q4 84. P-Q4 85. P-Q4 86. P-Q4 87. P-Q4 88. P-Q4 89. P-Q4 90. P-Q4 91. P-Q4 92. P-Q4 93. P-Q4 94. P-Q4 95. P-Q4 96. P-Q4 97. P-Q4 98. P-Q4 99. P-Q4 100. P-Q4 101. P-Q4 102. P-Q4 103. P-Q4 104. P-Q4 105. P-Q4 106. P-Q4 107. P-Q4 108. P-Q4 109. P-Q4 110. 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Mr Heller catches the spirit of a generation

Joseph Heller, the author of the best-selling *Catch-22*, is not a man given to false modesty. He will admit to having had some earlier anxieties about his second book, *Something Happened*. But now that it has been finally published after 12 years of work he is sure that it, too, will be a success. Which means, he says, that he will be able to go on doing what he wants with his life, without having to worry about money.

Something Happened is not, of course, at all similar to *Catch-22*. Whereas the earlier book was a humorous ironic and often fantastic account of life in the United States Air Force in the Second World War, *Something Happened* is altogether closer to home. It is about the inner turmoil of a corporation executive, and though the irony is still there, any humour that has been allowed in the novel is definitely, and deliberately, forced.

When I saw Mr Heller in his working flat in New York, however, he insisted that both books were related to the morality and anxieties of the times. The difference was that these had changed. When he wrote *Catch-22*, Americans were preoccupied with the Korean war and the dangers of war with the Soviet Union. This fear that events might carry them into another war hung over them, combined with a sense of ideological collapse. The unity of the Second World War had been lost, and people were aware of the political persecutions of the McCarthyist period.

Today, there was no longer a danger of war, but there was job insecurity and dissatisfaction and sexual and marital dissatisfaction. There was confusion over friendships and jobs. People had learnt that they could fail by succeeding, and this was what happened to Bob Slocum, the rising corporation executive who was highly successful at his job, but was unhappy and anxious both at the office and at home.

Slocum is the "hero" of *Something Happened*, and the book consists of a long, rambling monologue in which he describes his relations with his office colleagues, his wife and children, and a number of women in his life. All of them appear to be unsatisfactory, and Slocum expatiates on the problems at great length, returning over and over again to the same patterns of thought. Only right at the end, after "something" has happened, does he pull himself together, becoming even more heartless than before.

Mr Heller is not a man that you would associate with executive life, with the office intrigues and the suburban house in Connecticut. He has a shock of untidy grey hair, an open necked shirt, and we sat together in the bleak, semi-furnished flat that he uses for his student classes. He has been teaching at City College for the past three years, because, vices a helpful contrast to writing. He lives in Manhattan with his family.

At one time, however, he spent several years with various corporations, including Time Inc., writing advertising promotion—which is the process of getting companies to advertise in your own publication. He did in fact enjoy it, he claims. But he could not have done so if he had not been writing *Catch-22* at the same time, and Bob Slocum was typical of people who did not have an outside interest.

Mr Heller told me that he knew any number of people



Joseph Heller in "Catch-22" days.

who were in this situation, not only in corporations, but on the teaching staff of universities and in grant-giving foundations as well. He quoted a passage from the book to illustrate this. "We come to work, have lunch, and go home. We go to sleep in and go to sleep out, change our partners and wander all about, sashay around for a pat on the head, and promenade home till we all drop dead."

Something Happened does not make cheerful reading, and Mr Heller admits this. But he thinks that Slocum is symptomatic of the present generation. "I wish I knew what to wish," he says. He has nothing to enjoy. He plays golf because that is part of the pattern. He has active sex relations with his wife but this is somehow not enough, and he makes a point of "getting laid" in a friendly way on trips away from New York. "I feel the country, the company, and society expect me to. I don't usually enjoy it."

As he puts it elsewhere, "apathy, boredom, restlessness, free-floating, amorphous frustration, leisure, discontent at home or at my job—these are my aphrodisiacs now."

Slocum faces no dangers from outside, Mr Heller points out. Neither his company nor his wife nor his children are in any way threatening. But he is threatened by unknown dangers, particularly when he cannot exercise total control in any situation. This leads him to rebuff his wife, his teenage daughter and his nine-year-old son when they make emotional demands on him. He is especially fond of the boy, but he writes after he has lost once: "I wanted to kill him. I was enraged and disgusted with him for his helplessness and incompetence."

His youngest son is even more of a problem, because he is retarded, and Slocum regards this as part social stigma, part burden. "It is not true," Slocum says, "that retarded (brain-damaged, idiotic, feeble-minded, emotionally disturbed, autistic) children are the necessary favourites of their parents or that they are always uncommonly beautiful and lovable. For Derek, our youngest child, is not especially good-looking, and we do not love him at all."

I asked Mr Heller whether he felt that he had made Slocum deliberately repulsive, as a way of working off something in himself. He replied that Slocum was handling "inadmissible" thoughts that everyone had, but which were never discussed because of the requirements of social decorum. There was certainly much that was repulsive in him. But "most of us are like that."

Peter Strafford

Something Happened will be published by Jonathan Cape next Thursday, price £3.25.

Tories would be wrong to make Mr Heath a scapegoat

George Hutchinson

The Conservatives have entered an extraordinary testing and dangerous phase threatening lasting injury to their electoral prospects unless they act with the greatest care and delicacy.

At the very outset of the new Parliament and even before it has assembled (members meet on Tuesday for the Speaker's election, with the State opening a week later), Conservative MPs are called upon to form an individual and collective judgment in circumstances of the most unusual, if not unparalleled, character. That judgment must shape, and may seal, the party's fortunes for a long time ahead. It demands calmer and more conscientious consideration than some seem disposed to allow.

Let us try to examine the Tory dilemma dispassionately. It may be posed in three questions. Should the party repudiate Mr Heath's leadership at once by insisting on his early resignation? Alternatively, should it continue to support him, even provisionally, and perhaps review the leadership after six months or so? Most important of all, what is the right order to discuss and settle the party's policies first, and its leadership afterwards, or to do the opposite?

Mr du Cann and the officers of the 1922 Committee (all, incidentally, are themselves subject to reelection, which cannot be taken for granted) have no doubt enjoyed the somewhat contrived drama to which have been treating us this week. Even though their first meeting is understood to have been arranged long ago they managed to invest it, and more especially the one next day, with an air of swollen urgency, not to say conspiracy, as if every hour that passed with Mr Heath neither confirmed nor rejected but still at his post, was an hour of desperate consequence to the party. They really ought to relax a little, otherwise their behaviour may become offensive to a great many onlookers.

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There are Conservatives who believe that the choice of leader should never have been removed from what Iain Macleod called the magic circle and entrusted to the parliamentary party—though Mr Heath can hardly complain, since he was the first beneficiary of the new system of election. What the party in the country is entitled to hope

is that every Tory MP will now act thoughtfully and fairly, avoiding rancour and recriminations.

Whatever else may be disputed or in doubt, there is no occasion for recriminations. If the leader is at fault, those who comprised the parliamentary party in the summer of 1965 were at fault for electing and subsequently sustaining him, as most of them have been glad to do.

He is commonly held to account for losing three elections. The arithmetic is correct. The underlying charge is wrong because it is extravagantly unjust. How can it be reasonably blamed him for losing the election of 1966, when the Labour tide was running so strongly after Mr Wilson's narrow victory in 1964 and Mr Heath had been leading his party for a mere eight months? To ascribe that defeat to him is preposterous, so let us subtract it from the calculation and then see how things look.

The Tories won in 1970—re-soundingly so, against all the apparent odds. This was their most sensational election triumph in modern times because the opinion polls had succeeded in making it the least likely. Press and public alike, nearly all taking their cue from

the opinion polls, were predicting disaster for the Tory Party and the eclipse of its leader. Readers of these columns would not expect me to pretend that the ensuing Government was invariably successful in all its undertakings. Neither was it invariably unsuccessful. Apart from its historic European policy there were other achievements deserving proper recognition. Without enumerating them all, one might mention Mr Whitelaw's sturdy yet sensitive efforts in Northern Ireland, Sir Keith Joseph's record in the social services, Mrs Thatcher's in education, and Mr Peter Walker's during his term at the Department of the Environment. Mr Heath's administration will surely receive more adequate acknowledgement with the passage of time.

His critical mistake was to go to the country last February over the dispute with the miners. Again, he is to be held solely responsible. True, the ultimate decision was his—but half his Cabinet colleagues (led by Lord Carrington and Mr James Prior, then chairman and deputy chairman of the party) were urging him to do it while the miners still remained doubtful and in the end all of them were committed to that course.

As Lord Hailsham was reminding the other day with his customary generosity towards Mr Heath, and with characteristic candour, every member of the Cabinet was an assenting party.

If those who were at first opposed to the decision—Mr Whitelaw, Mr Robert Carr and Mr Maurice Macmillan among them—had piped up strongly enough, at the right time, things might have turned out differently. In the event, all were guilty—but some more than others.

What is more, the inclination to go to the country was encouraged by the 1922 Committee before the die was cast: while most members who spoke at one meeting were against an election, a majority were in favour at the next. Nor did the satisfied officials of the Conservative Central Office (any more than its parliamentary officers) put forward one convincing reason for drawing back—though ample warning of the dangers was to be found in the constituencies.

Who then is the culprit? There is no single culprit. Virtually everyone of consequence (there are a few exceptions) is blameworthy in some degree for the origins of the party's present plight.

Far from being aggravated by the election just behind us, it might have been the reverse. The predicted Labour landslide did not occur. Labour's advance has been contained. To that extent, the Tories conducted a good and successful campaign.

Labour may remain in office for a long time—but under the constraint of something much less than the overwhelming majority that many hoped for and others feared. The Tories are right to kick themselves for February—but not for October.

However that may be, Conservative MPs, many of them edged on by disgruntled constituency officers, may still decide to bring about a pre-emptive change rather than allow an interval for reflection, not least on policy. By doing so, they would be taking the most difficult of the courses open to them, and probably the most dangerous. The danger of hurried, ill-considered action is that they tend to produce the wrong result. If the Tories were now to make a mistake they could expect to pay a very heavy price indeed in coming years.

Mr Wilson must be smiling as he contemplates that possibility.

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Conspiracy of silence still cloaks the Katyn massacre

Ever since 1943 the Katyn massacre has been the subject of an artificial confusion; a cover-up devised by the perpetrators with the assistance of others for whom the truth would be uncomfortable and not consistent with what is called "the realities of politics".

Two nations await clarification: the Poles who provided the victims and the Germans who have repeatedly been wrongly accused of this horrendous crime. No indemnification has ever been paid to the relatives of these victims nor have they been afforded any scintilla of moral indemnification such as would be contained in a clear condemnation of the murderers. International justice has kept its blindfold tightly tied indeed.

Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany entered into a secret pact which resulted in the attack from the east on Poland on September 17, 1939, and which enabled the parties to divide up that unhappy and mortally wounded country between them before the month was out. Almost immediately the Soviet deported one and a half million Poles to Siberia but segregated about 15,000 officers and other leaders in case some use could be made of them. For six months between October, 1939, and April, 1940, they were intensively questioned but none would denounce either his country or his religion. About 300 were capriciously spared but only death awaited the remaining 14,500. It is said that some 4,000 from the camp at Starobelsk were shot near Khar'kov; that about 6,000 from Ostashkov camp were sunk in sealed barges off Archangel while nearly 4,500 from a camp at Kozelsk were taken to Katyn forest and there individually shot in the back of the head. What is certain is that no word ever came from any of these 14,500 despite endless enquiries at every level, enquiries which became more persistent after the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union in summer of 1941 and when the Soviets then cynically turned to their Polish captives for help against the Wehrmacht.

The Germans had been in occupation of the Katyn area for nearly two years before they acted on rumours and started digging in the forest. In April 1943 the world was startled by the announcement that the bodies of thousands of Polish officers, all in uniform, had been discovered in mass graves. After a day or two of stunned silence the Russians claimed that this was all a



1939: the defeated Polish resistance army on the road to deportation and death.

Nazi plot and that Katyn forest was the site of an ancient burial ground, but when the German and the Polish Red Cross demanded an impartial enquiry by the Red Cross International Committee the Soviets refused their necessary permission.

Deprived of this, the Germans brought together a number of eminent forensic scientists which included the Swiss and therefore neutral Professor Naville. Some 900 bodies were examined and the International Medical Commission (as the Germans called it) was unanimous in saying that the mass-murder could not have been committed later than the spring of 1940—at a time when only the Russians were in possession of the area and some 15 months before the Nazis crossed into Soviet territory.

The tide of war turned and by 1944 the Russian army was once again in control of Katyn forest. Again the bodies were dug up at the order of another, but this time the commission which pronounced that the Poles had been killed by the German army in the autumn

of 1941. The Western world took refuge behind this lie and claimed that they had no opinion because of the confusion. In 1945 the legal apparatus known as the Nuremberg Tribunal was set up and Katyn was finally placed within the indictment against the Germans. The Soviets sat amongst the judges. But the prosecution fell to the ground despite every effort and the loaded atmosphere, and Katyn was dropped. No mention of it appears in the final judgment despite the question put by the German defence counsel, who asked: "If my clients are innocent of this crime, who is to be made responsible?" Thus were the Katyn victims pushed yet further into their graves.

In 1950 on the tenth anniversary of the massacre, General Anders renewed the Polish plea for a judgment and in 1952 the eighty-second United States Congress set up a special committee of investigation. After months of inquiry in Europe that Committee stated that the Katyn massacre had been committed, without any shadow of doubt, by the Soviet NKVD and it recommended action by the United Nations. No such action followed and the usual silence again prevailed. A further effort was made in the United States Congress in 1956 but its predecessors it availed nothing. Every mention of Katyn was met by the Soviets by a dull repetition that the German army was responsible, and the Germans gagged by Nazi guilt in other instances felt they could not reply. Meanwhile Poland was ever more ground down by Gomulka and it is said that he himself objected when Khrushchev suggested admitting the truth.

But the Katyn victims are ever restless in their graves and in 1971 the whole ghastly case burst again into the pages of the world's newspapers. Two books were published on the subject and the BBC twice showed a documentary "Film. A motion in the House of Commons calling for condemnation of the perpetrators found support from over 200 MPs of all parties and a debate in the Upper House, instigated by Lord Sarny, lasted for over two hours. Both found echoes in America and elsewhere. In October of that year the Soviet Weekly again produced its threadbare story of German guilt, wildly inaccurate in detail, but still sufficiently persuasive to refurbish the cover-up and conspiracy of silence. But so often it happens when one avenue of action is closed, another opened in this case with the suggestion that a memorial be erected to honour the forgotten and betrayed victims. And thus the Katyn Memorial Fund came into being: an Anglo-Polish committee pledged to erect a monument to those who were cruelly murdered as the flower of Poland, no individual of which would renounce his country, his principles or his religion.

Again the Soviets tried to smudge the issue and in the summer of this year they invited President Nixon to sign a book at Katyn (with an "H" in Byelorussia, the scene, so they said, of a German atrocity. The ruse missed the mark and was roundly denounced in Britain and America. Opposition to the memorial project is now evident, but a matter of degree, as dark and so important as Katyn is not to be brushed aside by those who, like Pontus Pilate, are afraid of the truth.

Louis Fitzgibbon

The author is also the author of *Katyn—A Crime Without Parallel* and *The Katyn Cover-up*, and founder of the Katyn Memorial Fund.

A good harvest, but who reaps the benefit?

I left England for three weeks in the end of June and I was in a state of despair. We had had no rain since the end of March; weed sprays had failed on our sugar beet crops, and on much other beet in our area.

We had also sprayed twice against green fly, but all sprays were very costly; milk and beef were losing money. Our sole hope was the cereal crop but what hope for that with no rain? Our grass too was bare to the ground and looked as if it had been mown. It also desperately needed rain.

The sight of waterlogged fields in the country which I was visiting, and which normally suffer from drought at that time of year, increased my irritation. So did the frequent rain. If only this were happening in England, instead of my delight, I returned to find that July had been wet and our grass was unbelievably good; better than it usually is at that time of year. The corn looked much happier too, and there seemed some chance of a reasonable yield.

For most farmers harvest is an exciting time. After all it is the culmination of a year's work. But it can also be agonizing, particularly for the small farmer. The major problem is always the weather. If it is wet then there is the costly drying of the grain and without storage facilities it must be sold immediately. Loading too in wet weather is difficult with awkward access to fields along narrow lanes. There is also the necessity of finding an extra man to help and it is not easy even in our rural areas to get someone for the three or four weeks of harvesting and then straw baling. And finally there is the worry about prices. All the spring barley is ready at once, which lowers the price, and we are at a further disadvantage in having to sell immediately.

In early August it was wet and cold and we were growing very anxious as we listened to the news and it was always, "Wet with sunny spells". We had the wet weather all right but never the sunny spells. And the later in the month we began, the harder it was the length of the working day is shortened by heavy dew and darkness falling earlier. I think, too, we had the feeling that last year was a bonanza harvest and that it could not happen again. But it did.

We were lucky to find a farm worker who had just retired, to help us for three weeks. On Tuesday, August 20, it was hot and we began. It

was hot on the Wednesday and on the Thursday, and on the Friday, and on the Saturday. So hot that at times it was unpleasant for the men. We wondered if they would want to work on the Saturday as it was the holiday weekend. Yes, of course, they assumed they would work until we had finished, and that we did go Saturday at 3 pm. Harvesters always have breakdowns. Not this year. Sometimes corn has to be harvested when it is wet. Not this year, so that no question of testing for moisture ever arose. Yields were reasonable, but not as high as we can claim at a price of 155 £/ton for feed barley with quick collection, and one load had even left the farm on the Friday. I remember my startled surprise last year at being offered 149 £/ton for good quality winter barley.

Never, never has a harvest been so carefree and easy. The lower the nitrogen content of barley for malting the higher the price. I could hardly believe that the nitrogen would be low in our small tonnage of malting barley, after all, else had gone without a hitch. But low it was so that the price was high.

While we were harvesting, a contractor was baling straw and as yields are low (we shall have about 3,500 bales instead of the 5,000 we should like), we were glad to have a gift of 12 acres from a neighbouring farmer who would otherwise have burnt it. During the second week, straw was stacked in the intervals of loading corn and by the end of the third week we were ready to begin our autumn calving. It has been a happy and profitable harvest for us and we shall never see it again. But then we said this last year.

Last winter, from our best bonanza we were able to feed our dairy herd and beef animals. And the same will happen this year; so that we are not worried ourselves. We hope we can survive. But our anxiety is very great for the farming industry. Where is our corn? So? Some to the malsters but most of it to the livestock farmers. A short time ago cereal prices were too low now they are too high. A short time ago cattle and calf prices were too high now they are too low. We sold a calf for £14 a fortnight ago and last year that same calf would have made four times as much. Our farmer is making money, another losing it; a robbing Peter to pay Paul and a bad and the public must suffer.

Joan Blum

Sportsview

Moscow is front-runner for 1980 Olympics

The 75th session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), to be held in Vienna next week, will be an historic occasion. For the first time the 70 or so members (it would be precise because some tend to be of advanced years and uncertain durability) will choose to take the Olympic Games to a communist country, to Moscow in fact, in 1980.

There is a certain irony here. The main characteristics of IOC membership, deliberately or not, are wealth and position (more often both), laced with a strong Corinthian dedication to sport. Lord Exeter, the senior member, meets all three conditions, since as the young Lord Burghley fresh out of Eton and Cambridge he won an Olympic gold medal in 1928, a *Boy's Own Paper* story came to life. Yet it is men such as this who, given the choice between two centres of communism and capitalism, are certain to plump for the former when they cast their votes in secret in the Vienna Town Hall on Wednesday.

The princes, the peers, the counts, a grand-duke, a rajah, a shah and a sultan, among others (alas there is no longer

a king since the recent resignation of Constantine of Greece), will have to swallow their patrician pride and face the facts—and the facts all come down heavily in favour of Moscow against Los Angeles, the only other candidate for the 1980 games.

The fact, for instance, that not once in the whole history of the Olympic Games since they were revived in 1896, have they been held in a communist country. The fact that the Games of the 21st Olympiad in 1976 are to be held in North America (Montreal). The fact that Los Angeles has already staged them, in 1932. The fact that the Winter Games of 1980 seem certain to be held in the United States (if they are held at all), since Lake Placid, New York State, is the only candidate. And the fact that the IOC have cause to be wary about United States assurances in view of the embarrassing defection of Denver from the 1976 Winter Games.

One fact, however, may help Los Angeles. The demonstrators against Israel during the World Student Games in Moscow last year. It is a cardinal principle of the Olympic movement that every one of the 130 or so member nations must be allowed to take part and Israel

is a member in good standing. But, principle or no, Rhodesia will recall with bitterness that they, too, were in good standing in 1972 and their athletes came down heavily in favour of Moscow against Los Angeles.

Some IOC members might recall, too, that the Russians behaved badly at their session in Amsterdam in 1970 after the defeat of Moscow's application for 1976. Leading 28-25 to Montreal when all 17 votes cast for the third candidate, Los Angeles (save one left mysteriously blank), swung round behind Montreal. The Russians staged out of the hall and held an hysterical press conference that detected the sinister hand of capitalism at work in a "monopoly of the Western World". But that was four years ago and, in any case, too many chips are now stacked in the red corner. And they have one powerful friend at court in a French millionaire, Count Jean de Beaumont, the senior vice-president of the IOC, who has already declared his hand in their favour.

Although the tide, then, runs strongly Russia's way, the satisfaction of the many who

would like them to open their frontiers to a mass of cosmopolitan visitors, they are leaving nothing to chance. They have mounted a vast publicity campaign, with lavishly produced books and promotion films that point to the many virtues of Moscow's application. A committee of 10 are already in Vienna, armed with attractive scale models and a plush exhibition of what Moscow has to offer.

The centrepiece of the Games will be (technically one should say "would be") the huge Lenin stadium, with room for 103,000 spectators all seated, but most other facilities will be new. No expense, it seems, will be spared, whether in Moscow or at Tallinn in Estonia, "a delightful old Hanseatic town" according to Reuters' man, where the yachting events are to be held. The Russians expect to house more than 10,000 competitors and officials, 6,000 press and broadcasting technicians (fortified with a specially launched satellite) and one million tourists. During the IOC session at Warsaw, Bulgaria, last year was given an assurance that visitors would be free to roam where they chose.

Another, more taxing, problem for the Olympic movement

comes from the other communist stronghold, Peking. The place of mainland China is not specifically on the agenda for next week, but it is inconceivable that the subject will not be seriously discussed at every dinner table, if not raised under one of the 21 items tabled for the meeting. China are making renewed and astute attempts to win their way back into the movement, a welcome change of heart in IOC eyes, but the price they are asking for their readmission is the expulsion of another member in good standing, Taiwan, of course. The IOC have said often enough that they would welcome back Peking, who left in a huff in 1958, but not at the expense of Taiwan. The United Nations parallel is therefore invalid.

Or is it? The IOC are not entirely masters in their own house. For all their high stature, their Games are conducted by the International Federations, the governing bodies of the 26 sports in the Olympic programme, and the federations have been flexing their muscles in recent years in a demand for a louder voice in policy decisions. There has been a growing tendency there to accept Peking to the exclusion of Taipei and the IOC were forced to execute

an abrupt volte-face over the Asian Games at Tehran in 1974. Although China was invited to compete and Taipei told there was no place for it, the IOC, who originally had been critical of the Asian Games organizing committee, soon came round to bestowing their patronage (ie recognition) on the events at Tehran.

It is even technically possible for Taiwan to be squeezed out without the IOC being able to lift an elegant finger, since any member country has to belong to at least five federations; therefore, 22 federations must expel Taiwan (and some already have). Its Olympic qualification would automatically lapse. Too much remains to be done for 1976, but a Chinese invasion of Moscow in 1980 is an interesting prospect. Better 1980, perhaps, than 1984.

John Hennessey

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FOR THE PROTECTION OF MR X

It is a good thing that the High Court has been able to uphold the rule that victims of alleged blackmail, who come to court with their names and identities disclosed, are not to be named. It is not the purpose of his rule (although it may well have its effect) to spare the feelings of witnesses, to protect their reputations at large, or to shield them from the consequences of actions of which they are ashamed. The proper administration of justice does not require that the courts introduce procedural exceptions with those objects in view. On the contrary, except in the case of juveniles for the concealment of whose identities there is special statutory provision, the course of justice is better served by complete openness and full freedom to publish. The reason for making an exception of blackmail is that the extortion by menaces, which is an essence of the crime, is based upon the victim's fear of exposure. If by seeking the remedy of the law he were to suffer exposure when the details of the case came out in court, he himself was publicly identified, the law would be no help to him. The victims of blackmail would be deterred from coming forward, and blackmailers would have an easy time of it. It is a crime which has always been thought to be particularly heinous. It is sufficiently prevalent to be worrying. There is a

clear public interest in its discouragement. It will not be discouraged unless its victims are spared exposure if they denounce their pursuers. And the most acceptable way of protecting them from exposure is to withhold their names during proceedings in court.

If the victims of blackmail are to have this assurance there can be no picking and choosing between "deserving" and "undeserving" cases. For no one considering whether to seek the protection of the law could be sure how his deserts would appear to the judge, or—if that were where the discretion lay—to any one of scores of newspaper editors.

That is the justification, and it is sufficient, of the long-standing rule by which the judge before whom a blackmail case is heard rules that the name of the complainant shall not be disclosed in court, and his ruling is respected by the press outside as well as inside the court. It must be said, however, that to ground enforcement of this practice in the law of contempt is to attribute uncommonly wide scope to an uncertain and in some respects unsatisfactory branch of the law.

It is a means clear that directions which a judge may give concerning proceedings in his court can directly embrace what persons unconnected with his court may do outside it. If the immediate force of his direction does not extend that far then

disregard of the direction cannot be a contempt simply by reason of disobedience, since the person is under no duty to obey. The act complained of must, if it is to be contempt of court, interfere in some substantial way with the course of justice. Publishing the name of Mr X is unlikely in most cases to prejudice the minds of the jury or affect the evidence given in court; and not at all if publication comes after the verdict. If nothing prejudicial to that trial has been done, then the contempt must relate to future proceedings. But it does not relate to any particular, specifiable proceedings, only to potential cases of which there is as yet no official knowledge. The prejudice to the administration of justice is real enough, but it is remote and indefinite; and there is room for doubt whether the doctrine of contempt of court is the appropriate engine with which to pursue it.

The Phillimore committee on contempt of court is shortly to publish its findings. It will be necessary to reexamine the argument of the High Court in this case in the light of those findings. If it then looks as if the doctrine of contempt has to be forced stretched or inflated in order to sustain the blackmail ruling, the ruling must be secured by other means. The means are to hand in statute law, which is already the source of protection against public identification of juveniles appearing in court.

USTRALASIAN ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS

In the past two years Labour governments in Australia and New Zealand have speeded up a change that had been going on some years beforehand. This change has resulted in a more distinct identity for both countries and has defined more clearly their regional affiliations. The traditional ties with Britain loomed large in the geographical status of both countries, made the more isolated and impenetrable. During the war and its closer ties with the United States deepened Pacific sensibilities. That still meant political and economic links maintained vast distances because sentiment and affinity seemed to impede them. These are the ties that have weakened and have in the last two years been consciously adjusted. The consequence is a greater sense of independence and self-reliance. Australia and New Zealand, allied with a new regional consciousness. The evolution of it be acknowledged as a natural one.

Both countries under Labour have set about cultivating in Asian and Australasian neighbours. Mr Whitlam's horse is to China and to South-east

Asia at first fired visions of a great regional community free of ideological overtones and great power rivalries. That proved too remote for some of his hosts to relish. But Australia's relations with eastern Asia are now actively nourished and New Zealand is now a more meaningful adjective in New Zealand ears than it once was. Immigration policies are being adjusted somewhat.

These political shifts might not have been so marked had Britain's entry into the European Community not obliged Australia and New Zealand to find new markets, in particular for their food exports. While the British Government plans renegotiation of the terms of membership of the Community both Australia and New Zealand remain actively interested. But what has now become true and is admitted in both countries is that neither could any longer welcome British withdrawal from Europe in the expectation that markets lost by Britain's membership might thus be restored. Already the diversion of exports by both countries has become assured enough and profitable enough for neither to want a change. Both now regard the EEC as the unit with which

their future arrangements must be made.

The other obvious reason impelling change has been the rise in price of those export commodities that were once chiefly exported to Britain. The era of cheap Commonwealth food has ended for good, a conclusion that is more obvious in Australia and New Zealand where the stuff is produced than in Britain where it has so long lightened the consumers' shopping bills. After his recent visit on behalf of the European Community Sir Christopher Soames found ample evidence of this change and of its acceptance.

Both Australia and New Zealand would not have found their new markets but for the points of economic growth in eastern Asia and Latin America. The demand for their foodstuffs has been quite enough to take up the surplus in Japan and throughout that arc of successful economic enterprise that stretches from South Korea through Taiwan and Hong Kong to Singapore. The demand for meat, sugar and dairy products in changing urban societies has grown with social change in these countries. The regional political interest has been fortified by economic advantage.

ITALY LOSING CONFIDENCE AND HOPE

explosions which damaged Fiat repair shops and showrooms in Rome yesterday morning are scarcely news in present Italy, where violence of a more or less political nature has become an everyday occurrence. A month ago two Liberal members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies published some official statistics according to which, on average, one person is kidnapped every five days, a bomb goes off every 67 hours and 26 minutes, someone is blackmailed every 16 hours and 54 minutes, murder happens every eight hours and fifty-five minutes. In all of this violence is typical, of course. Most of the killings, in fact, are carried for ransom in backward rural areas (Calabria recently overtook London, the long-standing record-holder for this type of crime). But even the non-political bear witness, in their way, to the general delinquency of Italian state. There is less and less respect for an authority so long ago ceased to be reliable.

Such a state of affairs is, of course, the classic prelude to a totalitarian regime. To some extent it has been deliberately fostered by those who hope to see a regime installed. It is

fairly clear now that neo-fascists were behind the *strage di Milano*—the explosion which killed sixteen people in a bank in December, 1969. It is certain that they were responsible for the killings at Brescia in May this year, and on the *Italcus* train at the beginning of August. By comparison the contribution of the lunatic left has been relatively tame—though the kidnapping of a magistrate in Genoa this spring, and the murder of a carabinieri officer outside Milan earlier this week, were both serious affairs and both perpetrated by the Red Brigades. Yet such widespread resort to terrorism and nihilistic violence would hardly be possible if Italy's political and social system had not lost the confidence of a large section of the population, and particularly of the younger generation. The notorious corruption of both local and national government, the self-important mediocrity of the politicians, the enormous difficulty of carrying out a scheme for improvement, any reform legislation, the large-scale pollution and absence of effective town planning, the chronic underdevelopment of the Mezzogiorno, and now the financial abyss threatening virtually all firms from Fiat downwards as well as the state itself—all these things have so far produced a reaction of indifference, cynicism, even frivolity, in the majority, but have no doubt helped to stimulate a minority to acts of nihilistic despair.

Only the Italian Communist Party remains so far relatively untouched by the contempt attaching to all other parties and politicians. If only it were not a Communist Party, a majority of Italians would probably be glad to give it a chance to tackle the country's problems, and Italy's allies would be glad enough to see a change from the eternal Christian Democrats. But unfortunately it is a Communist Party. This means that of Italy's three paymasters—the Americans, the Germans and the Arabs—two at least would be very reluctant to see it in power, and if it were in power the authorities of the state might be questioned by even larger numbers of Italians than at present. So Italy is apparently condemned to soldier on with the Centre-Left formula and all the contradictions that that involves, and Senator Fanfani has reluctantly assumed the burden of trying to work a formula which he himself invented twelve years ago but appears to have lost faith in. Yet Italy's allies wonder nervously how much longer this tired system of tired men can carry on.

improve, and that the Chinese children in Edinburgh, at least, will not feel that they are invisible and ignored.

Yours faithfully,
JENIFER SPENCER,
Organizer, Women's International Centre English Teaching Schemes,
2 Roxburgh Street,
Edinburgh.

Waste of resources

From Mrs Brian Pomeroy
Sir, What waste all around us. On a short (and unnecessary) drive today I passed a number of uncleaned, apples rotting on the ground in the orchards, and great beams of wood being burned on a demolition site. I did stop and pick up a fine fat pheasant knocked down by a passing lorry. I have seen it. Have we got to suffer real hardship before we learn to use everything?
Yours faithfully,
LUCY POMEROY,
The Old House,
Sutton Courtenay,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire,
October 14.

Issues after the election: length of administrations

From Mr C. J. Bartlett
Sir, The following is a list of aggregated period of office of the 15 Prime Ministers who have commenced their Premiership in the twentieth century.

	Years	Days
H. H. Asquith	8	240
Sir W. S. Churchill	7	84
S. Baldwin	6	290
R. Ramsay MacDonald	7	277
J. Macmillan	6	103
A. D. Wilson	(up to and including October 10, 1974)	93
C. R. Airdie	6	317
Lloyd George	8	359
E. R. Heath	14	146
A. J. Balfour	4	43
N. Chamberlain	1	280
H. Campbell-Bannerman	1	365
Sir R. A. Eden	1	209
Sir A. Douglas-Home		
A. Bonar Law		

During this same period, from July 12, 1902, party government has been divided as follows:

	Years	Days
Conservative	21	25
Coalition and National	14	277
Labour	14	172
(up to and including October 10, 1974)		

Mr Wilson will need to remain in office until March 4, 1977 and the Labour Government until September 18, 1982 for them to head the respective tables.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. BARTLETT,
12 Clarendon Way,
Tonbridge Wells,
Kent.

Conservative leadership

From Mr Michael McNair-Wilson,
Conservative MP for Newbury
Sir, Like others of my colleagues I have been concerned about the much publicized meetings of the last executive of the 1922 Committee.

While it is obviously useful for members of the same party to discuss the outcome of the next 1922 election and the effectiveness of the party's leadership during it, the 1922 Committee's executive as such no longer exists because all party committees come to an end at the dissolution of a Parliament.

Only after Conservative backbenchers have elected the next 1922 executive in the first week of November will that committee be able to speak with any authority. Perhaps all of us should await that event before jumping to conclusions about who speaks for whom.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL McNAIR-WILSON,
House of Commons.

From Mr David Walder, Conservative MP for Clitheroe
Sir, It seems to have escaped the notice of large sections of the public, the press and the party itself, that the Conservative Party really does elect a leader.

It is also elected annually, the Chairman of the 1922 Committee and the Executive thereof. The officers of the various backbench committees, dealing with particular areas of policy, are also elected. The only non-elected office-bearers are the Chairman of the Party, the members of the Shadow Cabinet, and the chair of the backbench committees, and the junior shadow spokesmen who are all appointed by the elected leader.

Despite this elective machinery to hand the old emergency theory seems to have taken hold. As a result discussion of the party must emerge again as leader, or, alternatively, at the most two personalities must emerge to make a neat two horse race for the leadership with the loser, if I may mix my metaphors, being the loser.

One might be forgiven for thinking that there are still Magic Circles other than those cast by Iain Macleod.

The Conservative Party has now

been defeated twice at the polls in one year and the second defeat followed almost inevitably from the nature of the first. Plainly between February and October loyalty and a closing of ranks had to be the order of the day. (I use these phrases deliberately to confirm Bernard Levin's erroneous belief that my party consists almost entirely of retired military persons.)

Now with a General Election not an imminent possibility it would be natural for the Conservative Party to try to preserve an artificial front of undemocratic decorum. It would be erroneous to believe that the public would be impressed if we did it. It might, quite reasonably, be incredulous.

This does not argue for hasty decisions in a matter of days, rather the reverse. However all the vital questions of policy, approach, philosophy and organization, and of course leadership, will have to be thrashed out by the parliamentary party, in contact with the constituency associations.

Of course there will be disagreements, often violent, there will be criticism, and so on. No doubt a number of people will be hurt, offended and disappointed. To use the phrases beloved by political columnists, heads will roll and blood will be let.

What is worse however can anyone in the Conservative Party, from the Leader of the Opposition to the canvasser who worked in the hope of a Conservative Government, expect?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WALDER,
House of Commons.

From the Reverend C. G. Furnivall
Sir, As one who voted Conservative largely because of the intelligent leadership of Mr Heath I am appalled by the haste with which some members of his own party are preparing to throw out a leader who has done so much to keep down the Labour majority.

Doctrinaire Conservatives are in danger of alienating a very large section of moderate opinion.

Yours truly,
C. G. FURNIVALL,
As from The Barn,
Angel Street,
Peworth, Sussex.

From Mrs Elizabeth Holt
Sir, Writing today (October 15) on the leadership of the Conservative Party you say "The decision will be taken purely by the Conservative MPs, but they will take account of the feeling in their own constituencies."

It might also be hoped that account might be taken in those 348 constituencies where Conservative candidates were not successful—in particular the marginals where the appeal of the party leader can be the decisive factor.

The question of leadership could have made no appreciable impact on the result in my own constituency of Wolverhampton SE (Lab maj 11,585) but I did talk to hundreds of people during the campaign. Many genuinely had not made up their minds, many had doubts over the party leadership.

My analysis was that (a) Mr Whitlam was most mentioned—his brave performance in Northern Ireland brought him favourably to the public eye, (b) Mrs Thatcher also widely suggested—her "star" performance on the party broadcast on housing aroused enthusiasm, and (c) Sir Keith Joseph—he did a lot for us at Social Services didn't he?

It is a sad thing when the choice of a party leader depends on how well he/she can communicate to the electorate by way of TV but this now is a fact of life. How can one reasonably argue with the sophisticated lady who said "I think I'll give my vote to Jeremy this time, he's so

dination of design will be left in the hands of the planners.

It is quite clear that public opinion has changed substantially in the past 10 years. There has been a reappraisal of existing architectural values together with a demand for new buildings to be of human scale and, perhaps most important of all, many buildings have been preserved.

Public participation is of immense value to planning committees because now the public can tell the planners what they want rather than the planners giving the public what they think they ought to have. However, there are certain sectional groups that believe theirs is the only view to be considered whereas a committee has to give weight to the greatest good for all sections. It must be remembered that a planning committee is bound to take into account planning matters. Extraneous points such as landlord and tenant relationship are covered by other parts of the law, good or bad as they may be.

The last point made in your leading article "that proposals should still be scrutinized with care and full consultation" is undeniable. Unhappily, however, when an attempt is made in that direction, as with the Trafalgar Square proposals, there are accusations that the scheme is a public relations venture glossed over to assuage the public's anxiety. It is my firm belief that before the planning committee considers any major proposals it must have the benefit of the fullest possible public consultation with the most explicit demonstration of the proposals which must be understandable to the man in the street. That is why, whenever possible, schemes are exhibited in the vicinity of the proposals for the benefit of the public at large rather than a small sophisticated band of technical critics.

I welcome the deep thoughts behind your leading article and thank you for your help in drawing the attention of the public to proposals of major importance. It is only by the expression of genuine opinion and healthy criticism that the architectural heritage of this age can be handed on to future generations.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. PRENDERGAST,
Chairman of the Town Planning Committee,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1,
October 17.

From Mr P. M. Worsley
Sir, In your Special Report on China (October 1), Richard Harris referred to the proposed visit of a delegation of sociologists to that country which had been deferred, but which may now take place.

Let our members, or others, feel that this news has been withheld from them, could I please observe that no such delegation has ever been planned. (The delegation in question was of sinologists.)

As one of the only two British sociologists to have visited China in recent years, may I add a personal note—that it is a pity your information was not true. There are just about enough social scientists on the teaching staffs of British universities who are also trained sinologists to go on the fingers of one hand. This is a slim basis for increasing our understanding in this country of developments affecting a fifth of the world's population.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. WORSLEY, President,
British Sociological Association,
Faculty of Economic and Social Studies,
University of Manchester,
Manchester.

From Mr P. M. Worsley
Sir, This being a day when your readers in these parts have received their paper, I have read with interest the entry in your Diary about my mythological missioner, A. Pigeon. It needed a more diligent reader than I of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* to spot his purported existence. As you say that the man who conferred this benefit on me is no longer working for Crockford's, I should like him to know through you that I regret his departure. He is named, I believe, Mr Innocent Jape.

Yours truly,
G. WILLY CAMBRENSIS,
7, Le Esob,
Bangor,
Caernarvonshire,
October 15.

Colour bar in a club

From Professor S. C. Thakur
Sir, In reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeal and ruling that working men's clubs have the right to refuse to admit coloured workers, the House of Lords have dealt a heavy blow to race relations in this country, and exposed the inadequacy, if not the futility, of the Race Relations Act. Discrimination on grounds of colour and race have received legal sanction. No doubt there are individuals and groups of people who will rejoice. But I should like to think that the majority of people in this country will be sad to realise that Britain is not so vastly different from South Africa in this respect.

As a coloured academic, I should, I suppose, be grateful that I work at a university; university academics happen to be enlightened people. But this is scant comfort really. For the fact remains that if my colleagues wanted to keep me out of our staff club, they would—according to their lordships—have the right to do so. I will then have the "right" to work with them, but not the privilege of sitting with them for a drink in the club. If this indeed is what the law in question intends, then surely it must be perverse. The "law" has often been called "blind"; their lordships have turned it into a blind ass!

Much as I love and admire my colleagues, I cannot honestly wish my utter dependence on their good will, "mercy" if you like. So from today I will be actively looking for a position in a country where the colour of one's skin matters no more than the colour of one's shirt. One happens to be welcomed on a particular day. I hope that the thousands of doctors, nurses and other coloured professionals—at least those of them that are self-respecting—will do the same. If Britons do not want our company, they should not have the benefit of our work either.

It is possible, of course, that the Home Secretary, Mr Jenkins—who has done much for women's rights—will do whatever is required to give coloured workers their due rights. But will he have the courage to fight the deep-rooted prejudice of white workers and their trade unions for the sake of a few thousand coloured workers?

Yours faithfully,
S. C. THAKUR,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Surrey, Guildford.

From Mr C. E. Carrington
Sir, Could someone inform your correspondent, the Research Officer of the National Union of Public Employees, that "capital" is a commodity not a political caucus, that capitalists live in perpetual competition with one another, that they can count on making sure profits only when the whole society prospers, that they do not loudly announce that as a group, they will defy the law if it does not favour the group, that they do not incite mobs to prevent other workers from going about their lawful business, and in short that they live by organizing the production and exchange of goods, not by blackmail and intimidation.

I am, Sir, etc.
C. E. CARRINGTON,
56 Canonbury Park South, N1.

From Mr Chaim Berman
Sir, Home thought from abroad on election day, as Pitt did not say! If we cannot save ourselves by our exertions, perhaps we can save Europe by our example.

Yours faithfully,
CHAIM BERMAN,
Brussels Hilton,
38 Boulevard de Waterloo,
1000 Brussels.

October 10.

From the Master of Gonville and Caius College
Sir, Your account (October 16) of the award of this year's Nobel Prize for Physics, so well deserved, to the radio-astronomers Sir Martin Ryle and Professor Antony Hewish (sometime Fellow of this College, by the way), gave rise to a curious, perhaps not wholly slip, it says the exact known pulsar is in the Crab Nebula, a glowing cloud of gas thought to be the remains of a stellar explosion noted by the Chinese in 1054.

There is only one thing wrong with this. The Chinese observers recorded the supernova on its first appearance, in 1054. We even know the name of one of them, Yang Wei-te, an astronomer of the Royal Observatory of the Northern Sung dynasty. How delighted he and his colleagues would be by the modern work on the same celestial phenomenon, immeasurably extending as it does our knowledge of the universe.

Yours etc.
JOSEPH NEEDHAM,
Gonville and Caius College,
Cambridge.

From Mr P. M. Worsley
Sir, In your Special Report on China (October 1), Richard Harris referred to the proposed visit of a delegation of sociologists to that country which had been deferred, but which may now take place.

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Yours faithfully,
P. M. WORSLEY, President,
British Sociological Association,
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From the Archbishop of Wales and Bishop of Bangor
Sir, This being a day when your readers in these parts have received their paper, I have read with interest the entry in your Diary about my mythological missioner, A. Pigeon. It needed a more diligent reader than I of *Crockford's Clerical Directory* to spot his purported existence. As you say that the man who conferred this benefit on me is no longer working for Crockford's, I should like him to know through you that I regret his departure. He is named, I believe, Mr Innocent Jape.

Yours truly,
G. WILLY CAMBRENSIS,
7, Le Esob,
Bangor,
Caernarvonshire,
October 15.

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Yours truly,
G. WILLY CAMBRENSIS,
7, Le Esob,
Bangor,
Caernarvonshire,
October 15.

Chinese children's plight

From Mrs Jennifer Spencer
With reference to Anne Garfield's article on the plight of Chinese children in Britain (Oct 7), would like to draw attention to work being done in Edinburgh by our organization. The Women's International Centre is assisted by the YWCA and operates with the support and co-operation of the local churches, City Education and Social Work departments, and the local Community Relations Council. We have a working committee of other communities in the city for some time, early this year a Chinese social club joined our staff.

Our visits have uncovered many problems which are sadly similar to those outlined in the article. The disturbing fact that has come to light is that because of the long waiting hours worked by most Chinese children are often left alone for long hours during the day and night-time. The various organizations are attempting to solve this serious problem by educating parents to the

physical and psychological dangers to which children are exposed by this isolation, and are working to generate suitable play groups and possibly youth clubs, where the children could spend part of their time.

Once the language barrier is down and families can voice their needs, they can find help from the local community as well as the social services. For instance, Chinese families have been put in touch with the English home tutor scheme for adults run by our organization, and with our scheme in which children with language difficulties receive help at home from young local volunteers. These efforts have been greeted with a degree of response which has dispelled any remaining impression that the Chinese are a "self-sufficient community" who "don't want outside help."

The work has not all been successful. For instance, Chinese children who joined language summer schools quickly dropped out, perhaps because they found the same problems there as at their own schools. However, we hope that the work will continue to expand and

improve, and that the Chinese children in Edinburgh, at least, will not feel that they are invisible and ignored.

Yours faithfully,
JENIFER SPENCER,
Organizer, Women's International Centre English Teaching Schemes,
2 Roxburgh Street,
Edinburgh.

Waste of resources

From Mrs Brian Pomeroy
Sir, What waste all around us. On a short (and unnecessary) drive today I passed a number of uncleaned, apples rotting on the ground in the orchards, and great beams of wood being burned on a demolition site. I did stop and pick up a fine fat pheasant knocked down by a passing lorry. I have seen it. Have we got to suffer real hardship before we learn to use everything?
Yours faithfully,
LUCY POMEROY,
The Old House,
Sutton Courtenay,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire,
October 14.

Golf
**Miller careful not to
be hindered by
troublesome greens**

Grand prix racing not on the point of collapse

cing not on lapse

Rugby Union

Wales bring in Brynmor Wil

Teams for Cardiff today

Weekend fixtures

Second division[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Wycombe annual races (at Niles Wycombe).

Helf
Royal Wiltbendon v Cambridge University.
St Ives v Cambridge University
synchro.
Kendy Lodge v Northwiche Colls.
South-East Counties colls (annual
at Bromer Green).

Bedford: Brookborough v Norwich Colls;
Bury YMCA v Wisbech; Cambridge City
Colts; Ipswich YMCA v Bedford
Norwich Union v Ipswich; Peter-
borough v Norwich Colts.
UAC v Cambridge City.
Epsom: Southampton v Bury.
Hemel Hempstead v Salisbury.
Gore: Coppi, Kings Heath v City of
Oxford; Slough v Hayes.

Read running

RWA boys, youths and junior championships (at Cheshamford, 2.0).



Challenges for Shell | Wasps face their first big

Sydney, Oct. 18.—The Australian Rugby Union conference today appointed a new coach in an attempt to revitalize the Australian team for coming internationals against England and Japan.

Third division Fourth division Rugby Union

Aldershot	Bury	Barnsley	Hartlepool (3.15)	Tour match
Blackburn	Port Vale	Chester	Crews	Wales v France (at Cardiff, 3.0)
Brighton	Preston	Doncaster	Darlington	Cub matches
Charlton	Chesterfield	Lincoln	Workington	Abertillery v Wrexham in Police
Crystal Palace	Walsall	Mansfield	Reading	Barclaycard Park v Colwynville
Glasgow	Gillingham	Rotherham	Southport	Bridgwater v Gwent City (3.15)
Hereford	Hullfax	Shrewsbury	Brentford	Bristol City v Albion at Ashton
Liverpool	Peterborough	Stockport	Scanthorpe	Grimsby v Bath (3.15)
Swindon	Wrexham	Torquay	Bradford C (7.30).	Grimsby v Bath v Grimsby
Framingham	Huddersfield			Lamborne v New Inn (3.15)
Watford	Bournemouth			Chesham v Loughborough (2.45)
				Chesham v Loughborough (2.45)
				Glasgow v Plymouth Athletic
				Glen Rovers v Celtic
				Harehills v Rosslyn Park 12.45
				Kilburn v Tottenham Hotsp.
				Leicester v Northampton
				London Irish v London Scottish.

[illegible]

<p> Storthwell v Kilmarnock Kangars v Clyde St Johnstone v Dunfermline </p>	<p> Stirling v Raith Stenhousemuir v Berwick </p>	<p> Knockouth competition Blackheath v Wemps (2-45) </p>
<p> Rowing Weybridge long distance regatta. </p>		<p> Tomorow </p>
<p> Rugby League FIRST DIVISION: Kelsley v Warrington Wigan v Salford. </p>		<p> Hockey COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Cumbria v Cheshire (at Barnoldswick) OTHER MATCHES: Shire (at Luton) v East v Cambridge Sturke (at Barnoldswick) v Northshire v Worcester (at Northampton) v UAU (at Cloke House), Bedfordshire Northamptonshire (at Luton) Worcester v Oxford University v Oxfordshire (at Coals Colliery), Warwickshire v </p>

BBC 1	IBA	Rugby Union
Football: Focus (12.35)	Football: Preview (12.35)	Pontypool v Oxford.
Racing: Kempton Park races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.35, 3.10	Angling: Woodlark challenge (1.0)	
Horse racing: McCluskey v Davies (1.40)	Racing: Catterick Bridge races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.35; Newmarket	

Junior Rating: 180000 match meet-
 ing (2.10, 3.20)
 Show jumping: Courvoisier tourna-
 ment (2.45)
 Rugby Union: Wales XV v Tonga
 (3.40)
 Football: Match of the Day (10.10)

Ice skating: Prestige Trophies
 (3.10)
 Wrestling: Blechey promotion
 (4.00)

Rugby League
 FIRST DIVISION: Dewsbury v
 Bradford (3.30), Featherstone v Rovers
 (3.30), Hull v St Helens
 (3.30), Rochdale v Leeds (3.30),
 W. Wakefield v York, W. Castleford
 (4.30)

SECOND DIVISION: Brierley v Lish
 (3.30), Huddersfield v Workington
 (3.30), Wakefield v Wigan (3.30),
 W. Castleford v W. Wakefield (3.30)

BRC 2

Rugby Union: Wales XV v Tonga
(7.35)

A good day for equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 14. Dealings End Oct 25. \$ Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 5.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

 **The new
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Building Society**
more than 100 branches throughout the U.K.

Telephone numbers and addresses are in the Yellow Pages
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Permanent or Leicester Teaportance Building Society)

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"Here we go"

[illegible]

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629 9232

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

ASEA
advanced technology for the
STEEL INDUSTRY

Industry's financial deficit ared by £1,750m in a first half of this year

London. Industry's financial position has deteriorated dramatically in the first half of 1974, with the first half of financial deficit of industrial and commercial companies rising by £1,750m, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Office.

The figures also show that stock appreciation rose massively in the first six months of this year, the first half of 1973 the undistributed income of industrial and commercial companies was £3,064m (after seasonal adjustment), but stock appreciation was only £945m. In the first half of this year, undistributed income stood at £3,744m, but stock appreciation was £3,206m. These movements in themselves account for £1,581m of the deterioration in the financial deficit.

The large increase in the company sector's deficit may be due to the three-day week. Because companies felt that conditions would eventually return to normal they maintained employment, while output was reduced quite severely. The result was inevitably a drop in profits.

But the public sector was also heavily in deficit. Its net increase in financial liabilities amounted to £2,042m in the first half. However, there was some reduction between the first and second quarters.

While, in the first quarter the increase in liabilities was £1,363m, it was £679m in the second. These figures are after seasonal adjustment and are therefore consistent with a smaller public sector borrowing requirement and financial deficit in the 1974-75 fiscal year.

There has been considerable discussion in financial circles in recent weeks about the behaviour of the public sector's finances in the third quarter, with some speculation that the deficit was much larger than the authorities had expected. Conditions in London money markets were easy for much of the autumn.

If the public sector deficit is above target, this will help the company sector. However, tax payments have recently become due and are now biting into companies' liquidity. There is a growing body of opinion that the effects of the three-day week on companies' financial positions will be fully felt only 12 months after the event—in the 1974-75 tax-gathering season.



CBI repeats call to end price control

By David Young

Representatives of the Confederation of British Industry repeated its belief that a total abolition of price control would add only one and a half to two per cent to the retail price index, when a delegation met Mrs. Williams, Minister of Prices and Consumer Protection yesterday.

West US bank prime rates for five months

United States Correspondent, Oct 18

National City Bank cut lending rate to 11 1/4 per cent today, the first increase in fixed money rates since the Federal Reserve's decision to raise the discount rate to 12 per cent in the last three months.

The Fed has often intervened in the money market to soak-up foreign cash inflows in recent months. Now, however, it seems to be increasing liquidity by aiding actively the flow of these funds into the market, and there are no doubts that the cash is coming from oil producing countries.

This week, market experts state, the Fed bought \$450m (nearly £200m) of treasury bills for an unnamed customer. This transaction, handled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was followed by the Fed investing \$729m from an unnamed customer in short-term repurchase agreements. These agreements involve dealers selling government securities on the basis that they will repurchase them after a set period.

This total of \$729m of securities purchased by the Fed coincides with the October 15 date of monthly settlements by oil companies to the oil producing countries. The volume of these payments is now estimated by treasury officials to be about \$5,000m.

IBM denies takeover bid by Arabs

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Oct 18

Mr. Frank Cary, chairman of International Business Machines Corporation, stated today: "There is no truth to a report that an Arab consortium is trying to buy the company."

An official company statement noted earlier that "IBM has no knowledge of any negotiations for the sale of IBM stock to any Arab consortium."

This extraordinary statement was prompted by a Middle East news agency report, issued in Cairo but based on diplomatic sources in London, that a consortium of Arab states is negotiating to purchase the world's largest computer company.

The report is being treated with great scepticism in Washington and on Wall Street. There were already deep suspicions that it had no solid foundation but had surfaced in an attempt by unknown persons to manipulate the IBM share price.

At the opening IBM shares on the New York stock exchange put on \$6 1/2 to \$18 1/2. The shares rose in numerous foreign centres where they are quoted. Some New York brokers believed that while the report was greatly over-stating the situation it could well be that some investment experts in oil-producing countries were seriously considering trying to buy a considerable volume of IBM stock.

Other experts stressed that the Arabs recognize fully that it would be politically dangerous to try to acquire such a major concern as IBM. A full acquisition would almost certainly be blocked by the Congress.

The present market capitalization of IBM, based on today's share price, is in excess of \$27,000m.

Oil money prop for Wall St: Mr. Khalid Abdul Saoud, a Kuwaiti financial adviser, said in Beirut that Arab money had helped avert a collapse on United States stock markets. Mr. Saoud said the money would be needed in the future when oil reserves expired.

Deal in deal with Saudi Arabia for 800m tons of oil

Charles Hargrove

It may obtain 800 million tons of oil from Saudi Arabia over 20 years under the agreement being discussed. The agreement may be signed on the occasion of the Paris summit between President Pompidou and King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Aziz.

The deal with Saudi Arabia, which will insure flow of oil equivalent to one third of her total of 120 million tons a day, is being reported today.

Conoco and state industries study ethylene project

By Roger Violevoe, Energy Correspondent

Continental Oil (Conoco) and two nationalized industries, the National Coal Board and the British Steel Corporation, are to investigate the feasibility of building a 400 million to 500 million ton a year ethylene plant on Teesside.

If the companies go ahead they would expect it to start production in 1978-79, two years after the commissioning of a joint BP/CIL plant of similar capacity also on Teesside.

The projected Conoco plant would use North Sea crude as a feedstock and apart from any ethylene cracker it would involve the production of propylene, butadiene and possibly cyclohexane.

A plant of this size would cost well over £100m.

Conoco and the NCB could use some of the products in their existing chemical operations but the bulk of output would have to be sold.

Mr Whitlam decries Leyland plant switch

Melbourne, Oct 18.—Both Mr Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister and Dr Cairns, his deputy poured cold water on suggestions that the Leyland plant in Sydney should be sold to a Japanese company for small car manufacture, and that imports of Japanese cars should be restricted.

Mr K. Enderby, the Minister for Manufacturing Industry has been asked by the Labour caucus to investigate the preservation of the Leyland factory to protect the workers' jobs.

Full Healey support likely for EEC loan proposal

From Roger Berthoud, Brussels, Oct 18

Mr Denis Healey will give full support to plans for a European Community loan for member countries with balance of payments problems when the finance ministers of the Nine meet in Luxembourg on Monday, according to reliable sources here.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has the sources indicated, abandoned his earlier scepticism about the proposed loan scheme. He now sees it as an important mechanism in wider plans to recycle surplus oil revenues.

It is not yet clear whether Monday's meeting will achieve final agreement on all details of the proposed machinery for the loan. The European Commission's draft regulation envisages an open-ended operation, with the size of the loan being fixed on each occasion by the Council of Ministers.

The West German government has suggested a ceiling of 3,000 million units of account (pre-Smithsonian dollars). The Germans also require assurances that the accounting of the loan can be kept out of their national budget.

The loan would be accompanied by a measure of Community surveillance on economic policy. But Britain has plenty of experience of such conditions from the massive IMF loans of the 1960s.

The fact that Britain might one day need such a loan has probably affected Mr Healey's attitude to the project. At the present time Italy is the likeliest beneficiary.

As Mr Healey indicated in his speech last night at the Mansion House, the Government has decided to start drawing on its \$250m Eurodollar loan and still has another standby loan of \$1,200m from the Iranians.

Peace hopes at Barrow

By R. W. Shakespeare

There were glimmers of hope of settlements of two crippling pay disputes at the Vickers shipyard and associated engineering works at Barrow-in-Furness last night.

However, 4,300 workers refused to return while further peace moves are made and last night all production was halted. More than 7,000 workers are now idle.

Aviation review promised instead of British Caledonian takeover

By Edward Townsend

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, stung the unions and left wingers last night by informing union leaders that the Government would not nationalize British Caledonian, the country's "second force" airline which has had to institute a big cut-back in routes and staff.

Instead, he promised an urgent review of Britain's civil aviation industry.

Mr Shore's view that state intervention was not regarded as an immediate solution came at the end of a day of mounting pressure from unions and backbench MPs calling for nationalization.

Mr Shore appears to have given added impetus to the Government's review, which began last spring, of the airline industry. It was not expected to reach a conclusion for several months.

Mr Shore told union officials that British Caledonian with other airlines throughout the world had been facing a drop in the demand for air transport since the fuel crisis and in competition with other airlines they had been obliged to take economic measures.

A department spokesman said: "British Caledonian has been having talks with British Airways about routes, but it is wrong to say that the Government is planning to transfer British Airways to transfer routes against its own commercial judgment, thus transferring British Caledonian losses to British Airways."

Two Labour MPs, Mrs Renee Short and Mr Neville Sanderson, both called for BCAL to be nationalized immediately and it also emerged yesterday that civil aviation union leaders are likely to press the Government to sell the airline's assets to British Airways, the state-owned airline, or confiscate BCAL's profitable African routes, a move clearly designed to make the independent carrier non-viable.

This is the line to be taken by Mr Clive Jenkins's politically-influential union at an early meeting of the Civil Aviation Union's Industrial Council. The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs argues that the Government should implement a little-noticed Labour promise that the airline should be deprived of its commercial life-line to East Africa.

British Airways, which yesterday said it feared that losses in its current year would total £12m, has agreed with BCAL to take over a number of bookings on the important North Atlantic route. BCAL is suspending its operations on the route from November 1.

Criticizing suggestions of nationalization, Mr John de la Haye, BCAL's deputy managing director, said yesterday that the creation of "a monolithic state-owned structure would lead to a loss of healthy competition" in the airline business.

The Department of Trade this week rejected a suggestion from BCAL that state funds should be made available to help both airlines complete a route rationalization scheme.

Mr de la Haye said: "While the Government may not want to help us in any way as a private enterprise, we don't believe that it wishes to harm an organization capable of earning large amounts of foreign currency and providing a valuable service."

Talks continued yesterday on redundancy terms for the 827 BCAL employees who will lose their jobs as a result of the cut-back.

Some hope came from two sources. Laker Airways immediately told BCAL that it had jobs for about 25 clerical and ground staff and the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board said it was examining the possibility of retraining pilots from fixed-wing aircraft to cope with the shortage of men needed to fly North Sea helicopters.

BCAL's rationalization programme is also a factor, although one of several, in the development of Concorde. Initial destinations planned by British Airways for Concorde include New York, possibly Washington. Schedules can be arranged as soon as operating rights have been agreed.

Rival move may cost Dan-Air £2m

By Patricia Tisdall

Dan-Air Services, the airline subsidiary of Davies & Newman Holdings, stands to lose approximately £2m worth of business next year as a result of British Caledonian's decision to re-enter the European inclusive tour market.

The business comes from Blue Sky, the British Caledonian inclusive holiday subsidiary, whose bookings will be diverted to the parent company as part of the rationalization programme.

The Blue Sky operation which includes coach holidays and charter holidays as well as inclusive tours made a profit of £100,000 on a turnover of £6m in the year ending September 30. BCAL's deputy managing director, Mr John de la Haye, deputy managing director of BCAL as "one of the very few viable tour operators in the United Kingdom at present."

Blue Sky holidaymakers would occupy most of the capacity in the four BAC 1-11 jet aircraft which BCAL is allocating to the country project he said. However, the airline has also reached a final stage of negotiations with other tour operators.

BCAL describes its proposed involvement with "European inclusive tours as 'cautious'." But it says it will immediately consider increasing its activities in this area if minimum rates could be established.

It is pressing the Civil Aviation Authority to apply the controversial minimum rates principles already announced for advanced booking charter flights to the United States and Canada to European inclusive tour services.

Talks on purchase of Welfare Insurance

By John Plender

London and Manchester Assurance, one of the larger quoted proprietary life assurance groups, emerged yesterday as a potential buyer of Welfare Insurance, a brief statement from Edward Bates and Sons (Holdings), Welfare's parent company, said that talks had reached an advanced stage. A further statement is expected early next week.

Edward Bates, the financial and banking group, acquired Welfare from Brooks Bond Liebig for £5.5m last year and subsequently injected £2m of new capital into the company. In the stock market Edward Bates's shares rose 5p to 25p on the news.

The directors of Jessel Securities and its troubled insurance subsidiary London Indemnity and General Insurance, claimed last night that the shortfall of assets below liabilities at London Indemnity was unlikely to be significant, provided a reduction is made in the high guaranteed surrender values of its policies to reflect current investment conditions.

Earlier this week, the Jessel share quotation was suspended when the group said it was unable to meet a £6m capital call by London Indemnity.

Yesterday's statement from the two companies added that values were reduced—a proposal put forward under rescue arrangements being undertaken by a group of leading life offices—"it is likely that any reduction in other benefits will be small."

At the same time, Catel Trust, a small insurance company, announced that it was to adjourn next week's extraordinary general meeting, called to approve the acquisition of Jessel's unit trust group, Jessel Britannia. Plans for the sale were first announced last month.

Dowgate writes off £5.2m loan to Selmes company

There was grim news yesterday for shareholders in Dowgate & General, the investment trust where Mr Christopher Selmes, the controversial financier, is a director and sizable shareholder.

The group has written off the whole of the £5.2m loan it advanced to CST Investments, the private company through which Mr Selmes made his £20m bid for Grendon Trust a year ago.

Dowgate has lost investment trust status and the auditors' report contains heavy qualifications. Last year's pre-tax loss after the write-off was £5.1m, against a 1973 profit of £266,000.

How the markets moved

Rises				Falls			
BP	5p to 27 1/2p	Gallagher	19 1/2p to 22 1/2p	Baker Perkins	3p to 27p	Lincolnes	2 1/2p to 28 1/2p
Barclays Bk	5p to 14 1/2p	Glaxo Hlids	10p to 12 1/2p	Brenner	3p to 29p	Sealed Mtr	6p to 19p
Beecham Grp	5p to 13 1/2p	Hawker Sidd	5p to 19p	Burton Crp	4p to 34p	Slater Walker	5p to 48p
Boots	5p to 13 1/2p	Nal Carbon	3p to 30p	Cellam	2p to 18p	Secombe Mar	10p to 200p
Brit Am Tob	5p to 18 1/2p	Plessey	2p to 65p	Dewey Day	3p to 38p	Time Products	3p to 38p
Bates, E. Edges	5p to 29p	Reed Int	2p to 16 1/2p	Finlay, J.	4p to 78p	Teacher	5p to 160p
Fisons	5p to 16 1/2p	Vickers	2p to 93p	Harland & Wolff	4p to 78p	Warren, J.	7p to 135p

THE POUND			
Australia S	Bank buys 1.70	Bank sells 1.70	
Austria Sch	44.25	44.25	
Belgium Fr	91.75	89.00	
Canada S	2.34	2.29	
Denmark Kr	14.25	13.90	
Finland Mk	4.00	3.95	
France Fr	11.25	10.95	
Germany DM	6.15	5.95	
Greece Dr	71.75	68.75	
Hongkong \$	11.25	11.25	
Italy Lr	165.00	158.00	
Japan Yn	725.00	700.00	
Netherlands Gld	6.30	6.10	
Norway Kr	13.10	12.75	
Portugal Esc	65.00	61.50	
S Africa Rd	1.85	1.785	
Spain Pes	137.00	132.00	
Sweden Kr	10.40	10.10	
Switzerland Fr	6.90	6.65	
US \$	2.38	2.33	
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	38.50	

Bank Base Rates Table 22 Unit Trusts: Brown Shipley Unit Fund 21 Lawson High Yield 20

P & O selling oil supply ships to US operator

By Michael Bailey, Shipping Correspondent

P & O is negotiating to sell its fleet of 26 oil supply vessels, 20 of which are operating in the North Sea, to the leading American operator, Tidewater Marine, of New Orleans. The price is expected to be about \$30m (nearly £13m), compared with a valuation of \$18m in 1972 when P & O bought out its Dutch and French partners to take sole control of the fleet.

The reason for the sale is understood to be that too many people are trying to get in on the North Sea act in P & O's view, with resulting depression in rates of return.

But a group spokesman emphasized last night that if the deal goes through it would in no way reflect a loss of interest by the group either in the North Sea, where it has more than £20m invested in drilling blocks and a new supply terminal at Montrose; or in offshore supply ships where it still has five vessels operating and two more on order for its Australian offshore subsidiary.

More stockbroking firms to merge

The stream of mergers and redundancies among stockbroking firms continues unabated. Yesterday, Montagu, Loeb, Stanley Co and Spence Veitch announced they were merging from November 25. All the partners and associate members of Spence Veitch, with the exception of two retiring members, will become associated with Montagu. A spokesman said there would be about 20 redundancies.

Meanwhile, Hoare & Co, one of the City's largest houses, reported that it was cutting staff by 60 to 65. The staff level has been reduced 11 per cent to 615 since August 1973, through natural wastage. No research staff is included in the latest redundancies.

Veto on contracts

Electrical contractors were urged last night not to tender for Government or local government contracts which were let on a fixed-price basis. Mr Mike Stothers, president of the Electrical Contractors' Association, told ECA members: they "simply can't afford to do them" because of inflation.

EEC bananas inquiry

The European Commission is examining whether United Brands, the big United States fruit corporation, is abusing a dominant position in the European banana market. The inquiry follows a complaint by one of Denmark's biggest fruit importers, Ole Jensen, who alleges that United Brands of Roskilde, a European subsidiary of United Brands, restricted supplies to its own agents.

Union Carbide project

Union Carbide Corporation is studying a \$750m project for a petrochemical plant in Egypt, according to Mr Tahir Amin, the Minister for Economic Co-operation in Cairo. Mr Amin said American interests were studying another project for metals, sulphur and phosphates extraction.

Gerling offer

Herr Hans Gerling said in Cologne that the £1.2m was prepared to make a contribution of up to DM200m (about £30m) to bring about an agreed settlement in the collapsed Herstatt Bank case.

Jute mill closing

Low and Bonar group said yesterday it was closing Jute spinning mill and a weaving factory in Dundee because of a sharp acceleration in the fall-off of orders for jute products and "no sign of an improvement within a generally declining industry." About 375 employees will be made redundant.

Concorde director

British Airways has appointed Mr Gordon Davidson as director of Concorde. Mr Davidson is now deputy commercial director of the Overseas Division of British Airways. His first task will be to prepare detailed marketing and operating plans.

Tannery to shut

George Dutton & Sons' leather works, the oldest manufacturing firm in North Wales, Cheshire, will close on November 2, making 43 employees redundant, including the great-grandson of the founder. Work will be switched to the Bedfordshire factory.

Detroit cutback


Car industry sources in Detroit said Ford was considering a cutback of at least 5 per cent of its white-collar employees, and is delaying some 1976 product programmes.

Tokyo import finance

Banking sources in Tokyo yesterday said the finance ministry had deposited an estimated \$500m with Japanese banks to help Japan's import bill.

Trade Bill target

Mr William Eberle, American Special Representative, expects the Trade Bill to be approved by Congress by mid-December, he said in Washington yesterday.

[illegible]

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

Budget rally • Stock profits

Budget rally duly made the nature of the equity market last week, even if it was not as much as the inflationist twist to the inflationist.

Expectations were met by the Prime Minister's assurance of liquidity and by the Budget. Equity indices gained 10 per cent over the week, never showed a welcome recovery.

recovery survived some of the worst from Lamps and, nearer from Hawker Siddeley, ton Bros and British.

Man. All the indications are that the market is not yet in a recession and will be to rise gently—without for profit-taking—ahead.

potential danger, however, is any further upset in the financial sector after the J. S. Securities. But it shook off this news relatively well, and the FT at 205.7 ahead of news of difficulties, closed at night.

solution to the J. S. is likely within the week or so; and only if it is wrong in its ion that the insurance will find a satisfactory would the equity rally be in jeopardy. Hence, the importance of yesterday's talks on the sale of Insurance, the E. Bates, are at an "advanced

★ ★

governor of the Bank of England, Lord Gordon, is named on Thursday to those who have called for action to relieve the situation in industry. As coincidence, Jack General Secretary of the TUC and General Workers' chose the same day to union members to tone down demands for a "simple" use, "the pressing actions which the closure of firms we", then, there is some

tion

Interest relief on a see-saw

stant changes in the tax relief on interest by individuals is an example of the way the tax system is being changed for political

was no problem up to annual interest being 10 per cent. The 1969 Finance Act the political see-saw was a relief to certain

st paid on loans raised and improve land and was available. So too was used to acquire an in a partnership or a company, or for the pur-

plant and machinery (or motor cars) for use in partnership or employment, to pay estate duty.

left many types of interest of tax, 30.3 per cent, on loans raised to buy shares or private

72 the new government allowed the allowance for interest save for a disallowance of £35 in excess. It was to be in the next change in interest would result in a situation which prevailed in 1969 and 1972.

is largely where has happened in this year's Finance there are new con-

tracting to money bor- for the purchase and ment of land and build-

is article I look at the new loans taken out Budget day March 26, there are transitional pro-

for loans already in

measure of agreement about the nature of the problems in industry. But how did the crisis arise in the first place and what action is open to Mr Healey to mitigate its effects in his November Budget?

Industry's raw material and wage costs have been rising at unprecedented rates in the past three years. At the same time, selling prices have been stringently restrained under price control.

So as long as costs are rising faster than prices and no allowance is made for productivity, industry's margins and cash resources will be progressively squeezed.

Unhappily, the simplest answer to industry's troubles is one which holds out least political appeal. The complete removal of prices restraint would undoubtedly be regarded by the unions as a betrayal of the social contract.

It is not entirely surprising, then, that the Confederation of British Industry has been concentrating much of its fire on tax concessions in recent weeks. However, since the crisis is expected to come to a head at the start of the tax-gathering season in January, the scope for manoeuvre is limited.

Any concessions would have to be retrospective to reduce corporation tax bills that have already been assessed. That seems to point either to a deferment or a reduction of the corporation tax rate fixed at 52 per cent in March, along with more peripheral measures such as the abolition of the advance corporation tax surcharge.

Alternatively, a move to provide industry with tax relief on stock appreciation could offer a politically attractive option.

Stock appreciation takes place when the cost of the industry's raw material and other stocks is rising over the course of the financial year. By the time the goods have passed through the manufacturing process, the cost of replacing them has risen. In order to maintain the same level of production, the industry has to find increasing amounts of cash.

Orthodox accounting does not, however, make any allowance for these replacement costs in working out profits.

When looking at stock at the end of the year, during which goods have been acquired at different prices because of inflation, accountants assume that a company has sold those stocks that were acquired first, while the latest purchases are the ones that remain in the stockpile.

This is known as the first-in-first-out basis of valuing stock, or FIFO for short. The accountants argue that if the stock was acquired at below today's cost, then a genuine profit arises if it is sold for more than that historically low figure, regardless of the cost of replacing it. The Inland Revenue takes the same view and taxes profits on the basis of historical costs.

The United States accounting profession, on the other hand, is prepared to allow companies to charge their most recent costs of acquiring stock in striking a profit. This is the last-in-first-out basis or LIFO which reduces profits in an inflationary period.

The economists argue that companies should charge the replacement costs of stock against profits, which reduces profits even further, although the cash received by companies under all three methods remains, of course, the same.

At present the CBI appears to be considering a method whereby tax relief is granted on the difference between a company's opening stock at the start of the year and its closing stock (which will probably be higher in terms of value though not necessarily in volume) at the end of the year, valued on the FIFO basis.

This is a rather crude way, perhaps, of eliminating the stock appreciation, but one which would not upset the accountants and which might be better than nothing as a temporary measure. As a supplement to cash injections into industry by the banking system, it looks a possibility for Mr Healey's consideration.

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and the other for his widowed mother who is to live in it rent free, only five-eighths of the interest payable can be claimed.

The interest on money borrowed to pay off another loan which already qualifies for relief will be tax deductible.

Unfortunately husband and wife are not allowed £25,000 each, even if they are separately assessed or have made the wife's earnings election. Where they each borrow separately the amount will be aggregated.

Bridging loans have not been overlooked. On a change of a main residence interest is allowable—without, it appears, a ceiling being stipulated—for one year. This period can be extended if the Inland Revenue considers it reasonable.

Relief for interest on bank overdrafts has been completely withdrawn, subject to one year's grace for those in existence on March 26, 1974, which I will look at in a subsequent article. This is a point to be borne in mind when considering alternative ways of financing—for example, an extension to one's main residence.

It must not be forgotten that the Government has committed itself to a further restriction of the relief in some form in the future by limiting it to the basic rate of tax. It is intended that those paying at the higher rates, which (including the investment income surcharge) range from 38 per cent to 98 per cent, will be denied the additional tax relief at these higher levels.

When this is to become law is as yet unknown.

Vera Di Palma

Glendevon Trust goes liquid

Glendevon Investment Trust, a Murray Johnston company that was made public in 1971, making a profit of £1.43p, has been put into liquidation.

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Goodman & Stockman

A "very difficult" second half, in which higher material prices and rising labour costs meant no benefit was gained from spring orders, brought almost halved profits of £196,000 pre-tax last term for Goodman Brothers and Stockman.

Brothers and Stockman.

Brothers and Stockman.

Brothers and Stockman.

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Hawker Siddeley tops £21m in 12 pc interim rise

Against market expectations the Hawker Siddeley aerospace and engineering group has pushed its interim pre-tax profits ahead from £19.6m to £21.6m on sales £49m higher at £299m. Although the last annual meeting heard that order books for the current term were firm and the overseas earnings position seemed likely to remain sound, the market was expecting profits to be roughly maintained.

Referring to the HS 146 project, which the board said earlier this week was being dropped because it involved commercial risks "of a magnitude which it would be improper for the company to undertake", the directors say that all costs of the project have been accounted for.

As a result of this and a number of other factors, the interim results are not strictly

comparable. Since last year a number of matters relating to long-term contracts and projects have been settled, giving a bigger contribution to earnings than would normally be expected, and offsetting these against RS 146 costs has thrown up a net surplus of £732,000, which is shown as an exceptional item. After adding in this and a contribution of £12.3m, against £811,000 from Hawker Siddeley Canada, aircraft profits are ahead from £11.1m to £13.4m.

The dividend is increased from 7.78p to 8.52p, while earnings a share go up from 23p to 28p.

The de Havilland Aircraft Co of Canada was taken over by the Canadian Government as from May 31, and while the consideration has not yet been finalized, about £17m is expected to accrue.

Geo Sandeman up 42 pc on lower turnover

Although not matching last year's 82 per cent profit of Geo G. Sandeman, the port, sherry and brandy shippers, advanced 41 per cent to £1.41m pre-tax in the six months to June 30. This growth was achieved in spite of a decline in turnover from £5.27m to £5.08m.

The board states that the indications are for a "useful" increase in profits over the record

£2.83m earned in 1973 and the half-time payment goes up from 0.89p to 1.49p. There is also a provisional forecast that the total will be 3.49p, against 3.12p.

The result confirms the chairman's expectations at the annual meeting in June. Then he said that although growth was not expected to be as great this time profits would be higher.

Shortages hold Mettoy in check

While the results of Mettoy, the "Corgi" toy makers, for the 36-week period to September 7 shows good gains in sales and profits, the board says they fall short of budget having been adversely affected by the three-day week and by the shortage of raw materials. These shortages compelled the group to buy substantial quantities at figures greatly in excess of list prices.

This costly effort was necessary to avoid falling too far behind in satisfying growing demand for the group's products.

Taxable profits in the period jumped 32 per cent from £444,000 to £588,000 on the back of turnover up 35 per cent from £8.7m to £11.48m. The interim dividend is up slightly from 1.43p to 1.49p. The order position for home and export markets is greatly in excess of last year and although supplies of raw materials continue to be a problem, the board expect the remainder of the year to show satisfactory results.

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It must not be forgotten that the Government has committed itself to a further restriction of the relief in some form in the future by limiting it to the basic rate of tax. It is intended that those paying at the higher rates, which (including the investment income surcharge) range from 38 per cent to 98 per cent, will be denied the additional tax relief at these higher levels.

When this is to become law is as yet unknown.

Vera Di Palma

Glendevon Trust goes liquid

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Goodman & Stockman

A "very difficult" second half, in which higher material prices and rising labour costs meant no benefit was gained from spring orders, brought almost halved profits of £196,000 pre-tax last term for Goodman Brothers and Stockman.

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Fillip from overseas sector to Austin Reed

A satisfactory outcome to the year is seen at Austin Reed Group, given that the profitable growth of the company's retail business abroad continues, and Christmas at home is not too difficult. Meanwhile, control of overheads has enabled the group to maintain reasonable interim profit margins before charging interest, with trading profits going ahead from £925,000 to £1,17m on turnover of £11.2m, against £10.1m.

However, high interest combined with the cost of opening new stores, depressed United Kingdom retail profits. After interest charges of £490,000, against £172,000, pre-tax profits are down from £753,000 to £687,000 before adding a surplus on the sale of properties amounting to £239,000. Retained profits are ahead from £282,000 to £468,000, while the dividend is raised from 0.7p to 0.75p.

Mr Barry Reed, the chairman, says that the manufacturing companies increased their profitable sales to trade customers, particularly overseas. Retail trading conditions were difficult in Sweden and Holland in the first quarter, but they improved subsequently.

Brokers to merge

In another stockbroking merger, the partnership of Spence Veitch will be dissolved on November 22 and merged with that of Montagu, Loeb, Stanley three days later.

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Stock markets

Leading shares strong

The first week of the equity market trading account ended well yesterday, with industrial shares rising steadily on the expectation of some moves towards reflation on Budget Day. The financial sector was steadier on the news that talks for the sale of Edward Bates Insurance side are well advanced.

Market indices recorded further gains. The FT index closing 6.7 up at 210.3 and the Times index 1.93 higher at 80.83. But the one flaw in the day's trading was the low level of turnover. Recorded bargains totalled only 3,744, and most of the business was restricted to the major stocks.

On the financial pitches, shares in E. Bates rose by 9p to 25p on the announcement that London & Manchester Assurance may buy Welfare Insurance. Lending banks held firm, although gains were not large. A recovery among insurance shares highlighted Phoenix Assurance (107p) and Legal & General (73p). Barclays Bank (145p) and Lloyds Bank (125p) added a few pence.

The week's spot, once again, was Slater Walker Securities whose shares dipped 5p to 48p (after 47p) after an unenthusiastic reception for the news that it intends to inject cash into its insurance sector.

The multi-national stocks, which attracted some investment interest, moved higher. Philips Lamp regained 25p of the loss suffered after disclosing cut-back plans on the previous day to close at 540p.

An active stock was Gallaher, which reached 108p on strongly speculative buying, but fell back to 99p at the official close on the lack of a statement from American Brands, the parent group. When American Brands disclosed that talks were taking place, shares in Gallaher quickly jumped to 123p, a net rise of 19p. Bates (182p) found buyers. Rumours that the Arab states were seeking further investments were not taken too seriously in London. But suggestions that IBM was their prime target, sent the London quotation soaring to £125 at one time, although denials of the rumour brought the shares back again in New York.

Glaxo Holdings (224p), Fisons (182p), Beecham (139p) all did well yesterday. Smaller gains lifted ICI to 167p and Courtaulds to 74p. There was strong investment demand once again for Reed International

whose shares added a further 8p to 168p.

Weak spot among engineering shares was Harland & Wolff, 4p down at 7p (after 6p) following Thursday's disclosure of a heavy trading loss. But Vickers (93p) regained some of the ground lost since the shipyard strike, and GKN (152p) and Tube Investments (152p) moved up on the hope of Budget moves to help industry's cash situation.

Hawker Siddeley strengthened on profits above market expectations, and closed 5p up at 180p (after 192p). BLMC remained firm at 10p.

Consumer stocks appeared satisfied with the September index of retail prices. British Home Stores (165p after 167p) made fresh headway, and Marks & Spencer (124p) and Boots (131p) found buyers. Helped by the chairman's remarks, Great Universal Stores put up 3p to 120p. But Burton (23p) were unsettled by the prospect of trading figures next month.

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LIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE WITH ADJOINING TAGE, beautiful garden. In cal-de-sec within walking pace of Phyllis Court and town centre. 3 recep., 4 beds, 2 baths, kitchen and utility in main house; and ous in cottage. Full gas CH.

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NEW FOREST

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substantially designed and decorated throughout. Fully furnished with dining room, lounge, study, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 toilets, all en-suite. Full gas CH. Over 100 sq. ft. of garden. Full garage. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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FAMILY HOUSE

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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RIOD COUNTRY

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

£11,500

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SUFFOLK

Small semi-detached

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

£11,500

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KOLN COUNTRY

COTTAGE

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

£11,500

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ERSHAM, KENT

Tripart/Charing Cross 1 hr

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

£11,500

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LUDED SUFFOLK

1/3 London-Southampton

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

£11,500

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AUTIFUL LARGE

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1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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LOW in Hayling Island

Portsmouth, Portsmouth

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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FLAT

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Superb duplex flat in

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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TRINITY CHURCH

SQUARE, SE1

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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PORTLAND PLACE

W.1

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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RICHMOND HILL

Superb garden flat

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

£15,500

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DULWICH WOOD PARK

City flat 13 mins

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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OLD RECTORY

BARGAINS!!

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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EAST SUFFOLK

Superb detached 14th

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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COUNTRY FLATS

OLD PORTSMOUTH

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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Beautifully furnished

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1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

CHAUFFEUR

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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S.W.7

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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SEASONS

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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AU PAIR BUREAU

PICCADILLY

1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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for elderly lady

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COOK/CATERER

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1/3 London-Southampton road. Fully furnished. Full gas CH. Full double garage. Full double garage. Full double garage.

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